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Eastern Europe

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BTA ALLEGES STRAIN IN U.S.-W. EUROPE RELATIONS

AU231948 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 23 Jul 82

[BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov commentary -- "Aggression Against the Allies"]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Two declarations - of the French Government and of a spokesman of the White House, come as confirmations that the aggressive policy of President Reagan is being aimed also against the allies of the United States.

The declaration of the French Government stressing that France will comply by the obligations under the "gas-pipes" treaty signed with the Soviet Union, triggered a wrathful response and overt threats on the part of Washington which is insisting on sanctions. The threats, made in an arrogant tone, a tone inadmissible for the relations between independent and sovereign states, are being addressed also at the other member states of the European Economic Community and at Western Europe as a whole.

On the other hand, the support immediately expressed by Chancellor Schmidt for the French position testifies to serious trouble in the relationship between Western Europe and the United States. Some have already described the American-West European relations as being in a crisis. The official protests by highest ranking West European state and government officials against the spread of the American law into Western Europe and their declaration that they won't let themselves be involved into the economic warfare against the Soviet Union, demonstrate that the American brutality and the lack of respect for the interests of others, for national independence and the sovereignty of other states, have already gone beyond every limit of tolerance.

Because at hand is a genuine American dictation over Western Europe and an economic policy based on a strategy for economic war of the E.E.C. countries against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, with the brunt of that warfare being borne by the Western Europeans.

It isn't difficult to understand the motives and the aims of this policy. The United States are seeking to put up higher obstacles to the relations between the East and the West, to thwart the international economic relations and cooperation, to keep up and further strain the international tension. This policy dangerous as it is to both European and world peace is being opposed by every growing circles of the West European public.

Evidently this policy of Washington is pursuing also another aim: to divert the attention from the American economic aggression against Western Europe. An aggression carried out through financial speculations with both the dollar and the interests rates, through the policy of protection against West European imports and through an expansion of the American exports for Western Europe, through the policy also of the American exports of unemployment, inflation and recession. [sentence as received]

BULGARIAN SPECIALISTS ACTIVE IN ANGOLA

AU231012 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, July 23 (BTA special correspondent) -- Almost three hundred are the Bulgarian specialists aiding the development of the economy and the education in Angola. This cooperation dates back to 1976 when the first group of agricultural specialists arrived here. They were gradually joined by more and more groups of teachers and lecturers, medical workers, engineers and over recent years - even sports coaches.

At present the largest is the group of lecturers -- about 130 people. They are mostly high school and secondary technical school teachers in mathematics, physics, chemistry, physical culture and modern languages. The second largest is the group of medical cadres -- doctors and nurses. Equally great is the number of agronomists and veterinary doctors, as well as of research workers in the sphere of agriculture.

Industry is a promising sector in the economy of Angola. A group of seventeen machine tool specialists is soon expected to arrive in the province of Wambo. Another group will help the development of the woodworking industry.

The enhanced interest in the Bulgarian coaches, too, is worth mentioning here. At present Bulgarians train the national and club teams of handball, football, basketball and cycling.

Bulgarian specialists are also taking part in the mining and prospecting works in Angola, particularly in researches into the phosphate deposits in the province of Zaire. An offspring of this cooperation is the Bulgarian-built enterprise for grinding of phosphates, the production of which is precious fertilizers for the needs of agriculture.

A new stage in the cooperation between the two countries is the foundation of joint enterprises. An important step in that respect are the direct agreements signed with Bulgartabak and the Institute of Sova, under which Bulgaria will send the needed specialists and equipment for the growing of tobacco, soya and maize over large areas in the province of Malange.

FILIPOV, MALTA'S MINTOFF SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

AU231906 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, signed a memorandum on expanding the trade relations and economic cooperation between the two countries at the governmental residence in Varna today. Trends and measures were defined on further expanding the trade exchange and on realizing various projects for production-sharing, for setting up joint enterprises and for expanding cooperation in the fields of shipbuilding, fishing and tourism.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and (?Wistin Abela), deputy prime minister of Malta, signed an agreement on the development of air communications between the two countries.

An agreement on trade cooperation and production-sharing in the sphere of shipbuilding was also signed.

Comrade Grisha Filipov later gave a dinner in honor of Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta.

PREMIER RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU231712 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has returned home from Romania. He paid an official visit there at the invitation of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania.

Comrade Grisha Filipov was welcomed at Varna airport by Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, and Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of the Varna (?city party committee).

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 22 JULY

AU221909 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 22 (BTA) -- A military-political delegation of the National People's Army of the GDR, led by the deputy-minister of national defence and head of the chief political department of the Army, Colonel General Heinz Kessler, left this country today.

The delegation arrived on visit here on July 19 at the invitation of the head of the chief political department of the Bulgarian People's Army, Colonel General Kiril Kosev. The delegation was received by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by the first deputy-minister of national defence of Bulgaria, Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev.

The guests had meetings and talks with Colonel General Kiril Kosev, head of the chief political department of the Bulgarian People's Army. They visited several counties and a number of military detachments.

MONGOLIAN PREMIER BATMONH TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AU231903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Grisha Filipov, Batmonh Jambyn, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, will pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria.

COMMEMORATION OF ZHIVKOVA BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU251942 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 25 BTA - The cause and the legacies of Lyudmila Zhivkova are commented in detail in the press today. The articles mark the 40th anniversary of the birth of this eminent Bulgarian party and state leader.

Here are some of the headlines under which the commemorative articles are published: "Talented and Loyal Daughter of the Party and the People", "In Our Life Constantly", "A Precious Contribution to the Cultural Treasure House of Socialism".

Unanimous is the assessment that Lyudmila Zhivkova is an eminent representative of the April generation of high-ranking officials in the Bulgarian Communist Party and the state /the April plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party of 1956 restored the Leninist principles and norms of party and public life/, remarkable builder of new Bulgaria, a gifted scholar and a grand personality. The dailies stress the fact that in spite of her brief life /on July 26, Lyudmila Zhivkova would have been forty/ thanks to her versatile talents and erudition, she remains one of the most famous and talented political figures in modern socialist Bulgaria. "The work of Lyudmila Zhivkova was deeply associated with the renovation processes and phenomena in the development of the socialist society in Bulgaria", writes KOOPERATIVNO SELO.

The dailies point out that young member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party did a lot for the raising of the cultural standards of the nation, for the modern Bulgarian socialist culture. She developed the ideas for the all-round aesthetic education, outlined the tasks of a complex initiative of major significance and humanistic prospective - the programme for harmonious development of the personality.

The dailies dwell also on the role Lyudmila Zhivkova played in raising the international prestige of the Bulgarian culture. She was the initiator of significant international undertakings and did a lot for the linking of the Bulgarian culture with the international progressive culture.

The press stresses that Lyudmila Zhivkova was a modern type of a politician, who gained wide international fame and recognition. She was a champion for peace, understanding and cooperation between peoples. Lyudmila Zhivkova was an indefatigable worker for the strengthening and deepening of the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, for the further development of the cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, for peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems.

The newspapers comment on the scientific heritage of Lyudmila Zhivkova. It is pointed out that her developments have a contributive character, mostly her works on the problems of educating a harmonious and comprehensively developed personality, the problems of the aesthetic education as part of the communist education, on the reserves of man, the problems of historism and cosmoevolutionism, etc.

The newspapers stress that Lyudmila Zhivkova loved and respected the man, respected his dignity and trusted him. She was cordial and open.

Culture Palace Renamed

AU251808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Responding to proposals of Sofia citizens and many workers' collectives throughout the country, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree naming the People's Palace of Culture the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture.

The cinematography-festival complex in Varna has also been named after Lyudmila Zhivkova. The State Council has issued a decree to this effect, responding to many proposals of Varna citizens and people throughout the country.

Meeting at Culture Palace

AU261044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Summary] "A meeting was held at the Sofia Palace of Culture to mark the 40th birth anniversary of Lyudmila Zhivkova, an outstanding builder of new Bulgaria, a loyal daughter of the party and people. Representatives of the Sofia public, cultural figures, and working people attended the celebration. Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee cultural department; as well as chairmen of creative unions and teachers were also among those present."

The meeting was opened by Mladen Isaev, writer and hero of socialist labor, who pointed out "Lyudmila Zhivkova's exceptional contribution in implementing the party's April policy in the cultural sector, in enhancing the role of culture in communist and socialist education, in the harmonious and many-sided development of the human personality, in socialist society as a whole." Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, read a decree issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on naming the People's Palace of Culture after Lyudmila Zhivkova.

The meeting was organized by the national organization Artistic Creative Activities, Cultural Activities and Mass Media. A speech was delivered by Svetlin Rusev, Bulgarian painter and first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and chairman of the painters' union. He pointed out Lyudmila Zhivkova's "contribution to enhancing the international prestige of Bulgarian culture and to reviving our nation's spiritual potential."

REAGAN'S OPPRESSED NATIONS SPEECH CRITICIZED

LD232216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Commentary by editor Jiri Cebrovsky]

[Text] On 19 July, U.S. President Reagan inaugurated the so-called week of captive nations. To mark that occasion he made a speech in the garden of the White House during which even its walls had to blush. The White House has already heard a few things from the mouths of U.S. presidents. Nonetheless, the crudeness and cynicism of Reagan's words apparently has no precedent and it compels one to reflect on the fact of how deeply the United States has sunk under the generally recognized civilized level of its relations with other countries.

President Reagan has now been in the post of U.S. president for more than 500 days and there has not been a single speech of his which has not been garnished with anti-Soviet and anticommunist invectives, although this should not come as a surprise to anyone. What should not come as a surprise to anyone also is the fact that the U.S. President should have included the socialist countries and the states which have chosen an independent and progressive path of development among the allegedly captive nations. This is because as far as he is concerned all nations are captive with the exception of those that are under U.S. control and that receive orders from the United States.

Reagan's pathological hatred of our system and our ideology at the same time gives us cause for concern. This is because the United States influences to a considerable degree relations in the world. In a situation when this biggest imperialist power is promoting anticommunism and direct interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states as its basic foreign-political doctrine, when it has elevated lies and the spreading of slanders and invectives as the official instrument of its policy, one can imagine only with greatest difficulty (?any) constructive spirit which the United States could bring to resolve such vitally important issues as the survival or nonsurvival of mankind. One can imagine however the very opposite since U.S. policy furnishes a tangible proof of this.

Reagan's speech in the gardens of the White House was notable, among other things, for a tone which the U.S. President endeavored to conceal and which can best be characterized by world irritation: irritation at the fact that his crude and primitive policy has met both at home and abroad with disagreement and (?direct opposition). It is quite apparent that the joint Israeli-American aggression in Lebanon is turning into a political and moral defeat both for Washington and Tel Aviv. The West European states have dared to stand up to the U.S. pressure in the case of the intensified U.S. embargo on equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline and have publicly criticized Reagan's interference and dictation. The differences between Western Europe and the United States have now been deepened even further, assuming the form of an economic war. Washington's offensively contemptuous support for Great Britain in the Malvinas conflict has led to losing pro-American sympathies in Latin America. Placing a stake on bankrupt regimes, fascist juntas and racist governments has been shown as having a fiasco for U.S. policy. Last but not least the world is realizing more and more clearly that Reagan has embarked on the course of war and confrontation, irrespective of how much Washington wants to place the blame for the worsening situation in the world on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

It was this irritation that Ronald Reagan balanced with the vocabulary and rhetoric of the cold war, exactly and totally in accordance with the advice given by a British MP, who when the President was addressing the House of Commons a month ago, sent him a piece of paper with the following message: When your arguments are weak, raise your voice.

As it has been shown, Reagan intends to raise the voice of the entire anticommunist front: Millions of dollars for the activity of the inflammatory broadcasting stations and diversionary centres, millions of dollars for an action which by way of malicious fabrications about the socialist countries is not only to blacken our society but at the same time to justify the attempts at direct interference in our affairs and to raise its voice because anticommunism does not know arguments.

By his speech on the occasion of the so-called week of captive nations the U.S. President initiated a new phase in the powerful psychological war, the biggest of late, a war that is being waged under the fabricated and bombastic phrase, "the strength of truth is on our side."

As the daily of the CPSU Central Committee has written: "Washington, however, does not possess such a strength and the truth is against it." The distortation of the truth is (?inherent) to the most reactionary forces of imperialism and the employment of lies and slanders is not the symptom of strength but of weakness. This is the truth which cannot be denied.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE POLISH COUNTERPARTS

AU230945 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Prague, 21 Jul (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your country's state holiday -- the 38th anniversary of the emergence of the Polish People's Republic, and all Polish people we send cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in our own name.

We in the CSSR follow with great attention and sympathy the efforts of the PZPR and of Poland's patriotic forces and the forces devoted to socialism to overcome the critical situation in the country, to consolidate the foundations of socialist construction and to strengthen the authority of the Polish state under the PZPR's leadership. Czechoslovakia's communists and working people are deeply convinced that the PZPR and the workers class, together with the other working people in the Polish People's Republic, will succeed in overcoming the current complicated period and the resistance of counterrevolutionary forces, in consolidating the socialist system in the country and in continuing on the path of building socialism -- the path taken 38 years ago by the Polish people after the defeat of fascism and the emergence of People's Poland. As a member state of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA, the Polish People's Republic can fully rely in these efforts on the full support and assistance of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other fraternal states.

The Czechoslovak communists and all our people are sincerely interested in developing and further consolidating the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful manifold cooperation between our two parties and countries. We are convinced that these relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, serve the interests of the Czechoslovak and Polish people, the goals of the community of socialist countries, and their struggle for a lasting peace and progress in the world.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, the PZPR, and the working people of fraternal Poland many successes in your responsible work for consolidating the situation in the country and for further advancing the socialist society, for the welfare of the Polish people.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

LD252024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a telegram of contratulations to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Cuban Republic, the 29th anniversary of the national uprising.

The telegram says that on this day we, in the CSSR, with the Cuban people, recall the daring attack of heroic fighters on the Moncada barracks, which has been written indelibly in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people for freedom, independence and a happy future. We rejoice at the successes scored by the people of Cuba under the leadership of its Communist Party and in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in building a socialist society and congratulate you sincerely on them. We appreciate the effort of the Cuban working people in fulfilling the conclusions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and support resolutely your people in their resolve to preserve freedom and independence of their country in face of the aggressive imperialist policy of the United States and its allies and to continue consistently along the path embarked upon of building a socialist society.

The telegram recalls the fact that the Republic of Cuba is a firm link in the socialist community and plays a significant role in the Nonaligned Movement and that by its active foreign policy and principled stands it contributes significantly to the struggle waged by the national liberation, revolutionary and progressive forces of the world against imperialism, for peace, freedom and independence of nations.

We highly appreciate the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two fraternal parties and countries. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop in an all-round way to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Cuban peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

At the close of their telegram, comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal voiced their wish for further successes and triumphs for the communists and working people of the Republic of Cuba along the path of building socialist Cuba, for the well-being of the Cuban people and for world peace.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, on the same occasion congratulated Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of People's Power. The Central Trade Union Council, too, has sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Union of the Cuban Workers.

DEPUTY PREMIER POTAC RETURNS FROM USSR

LD232024 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned here today from Moscow where he discussed further deepening of bilateral economic cooperation with Soviet Deputy Chairman and head of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NEW SRV ENVOY

LD212226 Prague CTK in English 1914 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Prague CETEKA 21.07 -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here on Wednesday Vietnam's new ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Vu Song, to discuss Czechoslovak-Vietnamese cooperation and world topics, especially the situation in South-East Asia.

Minister Chnoupek voiced full support for the proposals of the recent sixth conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states for strengthening peace in South-East Asia.

TELEVISED INFORMATION EXCHANGE WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD221557 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1955 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Summary] A regular exchange of televised information between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, via the Intervision network, opened today. The reports sent from Afghanistan today showed Karmal meeting representatives of political and economic organizations, and pictures of normalization of life in the Afghan countryside.

SLOVAK CHURCH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON WORLD CRISES

LD231854 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Bratislava [no date given] -- "In the present increasing international tension the unity of forces struggling for peace is more important than ever", vice-president of the Christian Peace Conference, general bishop of the Slovak Evangelical Church, Professor Jan Michalko has told CETEKA.

"Most people realize that it is necessary to unite peace forces against the criminal plans of world imperialism. That is why the peace movement is joined continuously by people of all age and class categories, all ideological streams, including the church. The future shows only two ways: to solve contentious issues peacefully or to throw the world into a military conflagration", Jan Michalko stressed.

Scepticism should be replaced by a determined struggle against the deployment of medium-range missiles in the NATO countries, a struggle for adopting a mutually advantageous agreement between the atomic powers which would secure peace development on the earth.

"One of the most important tasks is to reach a quick and just solution of disputes in the Middle East. Neither can mankind be indifferent to the oppression of human rights in African and Latin American countries and to the unsolved question of hunger in some regions. These are today the most urgent tasks both of church and progressive forces in all countries", Jan Michalko stressed in conclusion.

COMMENTARY CITES 'FACTS' ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD232034 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Voice of America and Radio Vatican have recently stirred up a hostile propaganda campaign against our country and have claimed that religious freedom is not respected in Czechoslovakia. Washington has mobilized international religious centers in this anti-Czechoslovak crusade.

Under the auspices of the Vatican's cardinals, religious emigres shout that religious freedom in the CSSR is in danger, clerical periodicals publish their nonsense. Facts provide the best answer to these slanders.

Religious activity in our country is carried out by 18 churches: three Catholic -- Roman, Greek and old Catholic; and denominations of the Hussite, Lutheran, Calvinist and Jewish orientations. Between them the churches have 28 bishops overseeing the activity of 4,860 priests who receive a monthly salary from the state that is equal to the average Czechoslovak pay. The Czechoslovak state also finances the instruction of new divinity students at six theological faculties. These schools have a total of 610 students. Believers meet in 8,228 places of worship. Because the churches are unable to pay for the maintenance of these premises, our society provides a high church subsidy for repairs; for example, in 1981 it was Kcs210 million.

These facts meet with a positive response among the clergy and believers. Religious freedom is also positively appreciated by the leading church personalities, including the heads of all of the churches. In July the representatives of the association of Catholic clergy, Pacem in Terris, and the Christian Peace Conference met at a big religious rally in Bratislava. More than 300 delegates expressed the conviction that the clergy and believers of all churches wish to live in peace and will strive, with all Czechoslovak citizens, to make our country a happy one. It is also true that not everybody likes the clergymen's patriotic words. Vatican prelates deny Czech and Slovak Catholic clergy associated in the Catholic peace movement, Pacem in Terris, the right to respect and love their socialist fatherland. The Vatican would probably prefer to hear from the clergymen not words praising the advantages of socialism in the CSSR, but sermons of the sort one can hear in the Polish People's Republic from the Catholic hierarchy attempting to ruin socialism.

Speaking at the 15th [as heard] congress of the party, Comrade Gustav Husak said: "The socialist state respects the religious feelings of believers and appreciates that the vast majority of them sincerely contribute to the construction effort." For this reason we shall not allow anybody -- whether they are in the Vatican, Washington or Tel Aviv -- to misuse the believers' religious feelings for their own political goals and to sabotage these relations in the same way as the religious hierarchy, controlled by the archbishop's palace in Prague, did after February 1948.

CPCZ OFFICIAL VIEWS AGRICULTURAL TASKS, RESULTS

AU221645 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 21 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Julius Varga, head of the Agricultural, Food Industry, Forest and Water Economy Department of the CPCZ Central Committee: "The Results Are in Our Hands: the Conclusions of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session Are Instrumental in Fulfilling the Planned Tasks"]

[Excerpts] Experience has shown that party bodies and organizations as well as agricultural employees correctly understand the important measures approved by the fourth CPCZ Central Committee session and that these measures have become an effective instrument for overcoming problems in fulfilling this year's plan. We have come to terms, on the whole successfully, with the very complicated situation in livestock production. Because of last year's lower grain harvest and reduced [fodder] imports, we have had to reduce the number of pigs in such a way as to get by with the limited resources of concentrated feed up to the beginning of the new harvest without impeding the fulfillment of production and procurement tasks. By the end of July, the number of pigs was [tense as published] 845,000 below the number at the same time last year.

Thanks to these and other measures, we have succeeded in reducing the overall consumption of concentrated feed, though differences in consumption still persist. This year, compared with the same period last year, the consumption of grain for the production of every liter of milk has declined, for example, from 0.29 kg to 0.25 kg, the consumption for every kg of slaughter cattle from 2.57 kg to 2.14 kg and for every kg of slaughter pigs from 3.78 kg to 3.66 kg.

However, in enterprises that did not in good time strictly economize [in handling fodder] and find substitutes for concentrated feed, the reduced consumption of concentrated feed resulted in reduced yields of livestock and interrupted the intensive development of livestock production.

One of the crucial tasks [of agrictulture] is to adhere to the limits imposed on the consumption of fuels and energy, especially diesel oil, whose consumption limit for this year is 14.8 percent below last year's actual consumption.

The development in the consumption of fuels and energy so far shows that the approach of managerial agencies and agricultural enterprises to this task is responsible and that they have energetically taken up rationalization measures.

Aside from rationalization measures, agricultural enterprises have also saved diesel oil by cutting back their transport services for other organizations, reducing the scope of ancillary and subsidiary production, and curtailing their services for national committees. However, these restrictions have a negative impact on the agricultural enterprises' economic situation. Moreover, despite the positive development so far in the consumption of diesel oil in agriculture, we must not forget that the consumption peak is in the second half of the year, the time of the harvest and the autumn chores.

Despite a very tense situation concerning concentrated feed stocks, the unfavorable winter and the resulting lag of 15-20 days in green fodder and pastures, the procurement of animal products since the beginning of the year has been relatively successful, with the exception of milk. The planned procurement of slaughter animals in the first half of the year was fulfilled 102.8 percent which was 52.5 percent of the annual task.

Less successful has been the procurement of slaughter poultry; the scheduled tasks here were fulfilled 98.9 percent and the annual task only 35.5 percent.

The weakest item in the procurement of animal products is milk procurement. The scheduled procurement tasks were filfilled only 98.5 percent. As of 30 June, we procured 51.8 million liters less than during the same period last year. Only four regions -- West Bohemia, North Moravia, South Moravia and Central Slovakia -- fulfilled the scheduled tasks. Yet even those regions, except North Moravia, did not come up to their results of last year.

However, it is noteworthy that the procurement of slaughter animals is being fulfilled at the cost of increased culling out of slaughter cattle [zvysene vyskladnovani jatecneho hovadzieho dobytka]. As a result of so-called economized fodder rations, the intensity of cattle weight increases in many enterprises has dropped to an intolerable level. The average daily weight increases of cattle raised for meat have dropped from last year's 0.67 kg to 0.61 and, in some regions, even to 0.55 kg. This means in practice that the fattening time is extended by up to 2 months.

The average weight of slaughtered cattle is more than 10 kg lower than in the same period last year and amounts to less than 466 kg. The results in the yields of dairy cows are also less favorable [than last year]. The average daily yield per milk cow between the beginning of the year and the end of May was 8.03 liters, which was 0.11 liters below last year's level. There has been a decline also in other indicators of yields, compared with last year.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan instructs the agriculture and food industry sector to increase agricultural production 5.2 percent compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Plant production should increase 10.8 percent and animal production 1.2 percent. Deliveries to the market should increase at an annual rate of 2 percent. This will make it possible to increase the per capita consumption of basic foodstuffs -- milk and dairy products, eggs, sugar, vegetables and fruit. Meat constitutes the only exception, since its consumption is assumed to remain at this year's level, meaning 80 kg.

The key task of plant production in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be to ensure an annual production of 11 million tons of grain, which is 8.3 percent more than the actual result of the preceding 4-year period. So far in the CSSR we have come close to this amount only twice -- in 1974 and 1978. Closely connected with the solution of the grain problem is also the safeguarding of the planned production of bulk fodder. Its production should increase by roughly one-third compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan and should amount to 15 million tons in terms of hay. We must not be concerned with the mere quantity but also with the quality of the fodder produced.

Of great national economic importance, especially in view of the trade balance, is the production of sugar beets, which should amount to 7.8 million tons, 10 percent more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

In line with the desired nutrition of the people, the plan envisages higher vegetable and fruit production. The increase in vegetable production is particularly significant. By 1985 this production should be roughly 46 percent higher than in 1980.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan in food production proceeds from the intention to maintain per capita meat consumption at the level of this year's plan, while reducing grain imports to a minimum, and to increase the consumption of milk and eggs in harmony with the envisaged resources and their utmost utilization. The procurement of slaughter cattle will increase 3.1 percent and the procurement of milk 4.7 percent, while the procurement of slaughter pigs should be 12 percent lower in 1985 than in 1980 and the production of slaughter poultry should stagnate. The basic prerequisite for fulfilling this plan is to bring about a change in the structure of livestock production in favor of cattle. However, it is imperative to develop cattle breeding primarily on the basis of bulk fodder.

The plan of investment construction in the agricultural-food industry complex takes into account the present possibilities of the national economy. The plan takes account of measures leading to a reduction of unfinished construction, especially by limiting the start of new projects. The share of agricultural investments in total national economic investments should increase from 10.6 percent in the Sixth 5-Year Plan to 11.2 percent.

The implementation of the proposed investment program will increase the value of basic agricultural assets roughly 30 percent.

The situation in satisfying the needs of the domestic market has been influenced by the adjustment of retail prices at the beginning of the year. As a result of these measures, the consumer has changed his orientation and increased the purchase of some foodstuffs. The sales of these foodstuffs in the first 5 months of the year highly exceeded the sales of the past few years. As regards sugar alone -- in which recently some problems in distribution cropped up -- the food industry supplied the domestic trade with 10,500 tons more than in the same period last year. This example provides the best illustration of our consumers' behavior and shows the need to exert a far better and more active influence than heretofore on his conduct. Such situations on the domestic market, manifested in disproportionate and utterly unfounded bulk purchases, must be forestalled actively and in good time.

Moreover, the situation on the domestic market is characterized by considerable tension as regards the supply of industrial merchandise. As a result, the share of expenditures for food is not declining but, on the contrary, slightly increasing.

This development of demand for food -- especially fats, milk, sugar and some other types of foodstuffs -- influences the entire activity of the food industry, even in those sectors where there were no serious problems in the past. This situation is made even more complicated by the fact that it affects virtually the whole food production sector and that it is therefore not possible, as was the case in the past, to make up for one category or group of food products with another.

Proceeding from this situation, the food industry actively took up the solution of individual problems, trying to ensure the greatest possible satisfaction of people's needs, especially in the basic types of foodstuffs. This has made it necessary to take a whole number of economizing measures, measures that are not always popular and that have an impact not only on production but on the overall economic situation of individual economic production units. The purpose and objective of these measures has been to ensure as well as possible sufficient supplies of foodstuffs to the domestic market. These measures have affected, above all, the dairy, fat-processing and canning industries but also the production of beer and nonalcoholic beverages.

Despite the complicated situation in raw materials and the need to effect regulatory measures, in the first months of the year the food industry fulfilled the production plan 101.7 percent in the Czech Socialist Republic and 100.9 percent in the Slovak Socialist Republic, according to preliminary results. It also fulfilled planned deliveries to the market. Compared with the same period last year, the food industry increased the delivery of butter to the domestic market by 2,137,000 tons, the delivery of eggs by 45 million and the delivery of cheese by 1,900 tons. Cottage cheese deliveries increased 6.3 percent, flour deliveries 13.4 percent and deliveries of edible fats 12 percent.

The supplies of meat products, by contrast, were below last year's level, which is in accord with the planned amounts of deliveries. There is also a complicated situation in the production and supply of beer. Despite a 3 percent increase in deliveries, we have not met the demand for higher grade beer, which in both republics now accounts for almost 50 percent of beer deliveries.

The production and supplies of foodstuffs are a highly sensitive matter, in which the consumer very rapidly reacts to all kinds of outside factors.

Within the framework of increasing self-sufficiency, production and trade must respond flexibly to changing conditions and channel the consumer's conduct in a direction desirable from the overall social viewpoint. What I have in mind are not excuses for shortcomings in managerial work but flexible actions and the use of untapped potentials and domestic resources.

LENART VISITS EAST SLOVAK DISTRICTS 23 JULY

LD231748 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, arrived in the East Slovak region today on a working visit. In the districts of Poprad and Spisska Nova Ves, he acquainted himself with the progress of fodder gathering, harvest preparations and potato production.

JOINT GDR, POLISH, SOVIET EXERCISES END 23 JULY

LD231634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jul (ADN) -- On Friday the joint exercises held by the staffs, troop formations and units of the land and air forces of the National People's Army [NVA], the Polish Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany ended.

The concluding highlight was a camp meeting on a troop exercise ground in the central region of the GDR with the deputy defense ministers of the GDR, Gen Fritz Streletz, Gen Horst Stechbarth and Gen Wolgang Reinhold. Army General Ivan Shavrov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States in the NVA; Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and the representative of the Ministry of Defense of the Polish People's Republic, Gen Div Wojciech Baranski were present from the fraternal countries.

The brothers-in-arms underlined their determination to do their utmost, in view of the aggravation of the international situation by imperialism, to safeguard peace and protect socialism.

General Stechbarth, who led the exercises, said that the staffs and troops fulfilled their tasks with precision under complex conditions. In numerous maneuvers they demonstrated that they are doing increasing justice to the growing demands of modern warfare, in accordance with the expertise of Soviet military science. Particularly impressive is the exemplary readiness for action and the motivation of the brothers-in-arms. This exercise has given renewed demonstration of the fact that the soldiers of the fraternal armies are in a state of readiness and preparation to fulfill their class duty with honor.

ADN CITES 'ARAFAT TELEVISION INTERVIEW

LD252006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, 25 Jul (ADN) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Palestinian armed forces, has expressed his sincere thanks to the GDR for its solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people. In an interview with GDR television in Beirut, he said "I wish in the name of all the fighters, in the name of the steadfast Palestinian and Lebanese people -- there are currently 200,000 Palestinian and 600,000 Lebanese in besieged Beirut -- to thank our friends in the GDR for their principled and firm stand, as well as for their support of the Palestinian people. I assure our friends and comrades in the GDR and in the socialist community of states that the fighters of the Palestinian and Lebanese armed forces possess high battle morale." 'Arafat declared that this morale is unbroken despite the use of the most modern American and Israeli weapons.

'Arafact stated that the Israeli aggressors had destroyed 14 Palestinian camps and 32 Lebanese villages in addition to the Lebanese towns of Sidon, Tyre and Nabatiyah. "Beirut is now besieged and is being attacked from the air, the land and the sea. There are 30,000 dead and wounded, tens of thousands missing and a million refugees -- both Palestinians and Lebanese." He added that military actions against Beirut are currently being increased. Three divisions, including two specialist units, surround the city.

On the question of a political solution to the Middle East conflict, 'Arafat said: "Our struggle has proved that the PLO cannot be ignored. It has also confirmed that the heart of the Near East problem is the Palestine problem. Without a just solution to the Palestine problem, which includes the right of return, the right of self-determination and the right to found an independent Palestinian state -- and I am demanding here nothing impossible, I am demanding the fulfillment of the UN decisions -- there can be no peace, no stability and no solution, certainly not through the Israeli army or American troops."

WOUNDED PALESTINIANS, LEBANESE ARRIVE 24 JULY

LD271046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0637 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN) -- A group of 50 Palestinian and Lebanese patriots, who were seriously wounded during the barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon, arrived today at Berlin-Schoenefeld on a special Interflug plane. Among the victims of the murder campaign of the Zionist rulers are five women and several young people.

The wounded were received by Achim Reichardt, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee and PLO Ambassador Dr 'Isam Kamil Salim, and more than 100 doctors and nurses. Ambulances standing by transported the wounded to hospitals and clinics where they are being treated. The special plane flew to Damascus yesterday with a large package from the Solidarity Committee, financed by donations from the people of the GDR, consisting of medicines, blood plasma, bandages and other medical aid goods, and took the wounded on board there.

On the arrival of the patriots in Berlin, Achim Reichardt underlined the active solidarity of the citizens of the GDR with the just struggle of the Palestinians and Lebanese people. At the same time he expressed disgust and outrage at the crimes which are being committed in Lebanon daily by the Zionist rulers and their imperialist backers in the United States. He said that the Solidarity Committee, supported by the solidarity movement of the people of the GDR would in the future do everything it could to give aid and support for the victims of the Israeli aggression.

PLO Ambassador Dr 'Isam Kamil Salim viewed the reception of the wounded in the GDR as further proof of the firm friendship and international solidarity between the Palestinian people and the people of the GDR. This combative alliance had been displayed once again since the beginning of the Zionist massacre in Lebanon in thousands of demonstrations of solidarity by the workers of the GDR. The PLO representative described the active anti-imperialist solidarity of the socialist states, of all progressive and peace-loving people, as an important contribution to his people's struggle for the implementation of their rights.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW INDIAN PRESIDENT

LD252018 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, conveyed cordial good wishes today to Zail Singh, the president of the Republic of India, on his assumption of office. In doing so, Erich Honecker observed that the traditionally friendly relations between the GDR and India are continually developing and deepening. The two states' trusting cooperation, especially in the currently complicated international conditions, is an important contribution to peaceful coexistence between peoples. Zail Singh took the oath of office today at the presidential palace in Delhi.

UK TRADE UNION OFFICIAL VISITS, MEETS TISCH

AU221232 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Alan Sapper, president of the International Federation of the Trade Unions of the Working People of the Audiovisual Mass Media (FISTAV) and president of the British Trade Union umbrella organization TUC [Trade Union Organization], met with Herbert Bischoff, chairman of the Art Trade Union Central Committee, Tuesday to prepare for the FISTAV Congress, which will take place in the GDR at the beginning of November this year.

During his stay in the GDR there was a meeting with Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, during which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

All members agreed that the FISTAV Congress will be an important development in the relations between the trade unions of the GDR and the United Kingdom as well as with all other FISTAV members regarding the representation of interests of their members and the strengthening of the struggle for peace and disarmament, against the deployment of American medium-range and Trident missiles in Western Europe.

During the exchange of ideas Harry Tisch reported on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th FDGB Congress, and Alan Sapper reported on the work of the TWC.

PALESTINIAN CHILDREN ARRIVE FOR VACATION

AU231013 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[ND report: "Palestinian Children Arrive in GDR for Vacations; They Escaped Israel's Terror in Beirut; Recreation at Lake Werbellin Pioneer Camp"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ND) -- Twenty Palestinian boys and girls arrived on Wednesday at the international summer camp in the Wilhelm Pieck Pioneer Republic on Lake Werbellin for vacations. Most of them are children whose fathers or mothers were killed in the struggle against the Isareli aggressors or were killed by bombs."

The guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by Jochen Chowanski, deputy chairman of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization. Forty-year-old (Salim al Mudallal), a geography teacher who is in charge of the group, described how most of the students of the school which the children attended were evacuated to Damascus on 13 June and some of the children described their experiences in Beirut.

"On Wednesday a delegation of the Ba'th Pioneer Organization of the Syrian Arab Republic also arrived to participate in the international summer camp."

ADN REPORTS VERNER SPEECH AT SUMMER CAMP OPENING

LD232232 East Berling ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jul (ADN) -- On Friday afternoon the 25th International Summer Camp was opened in the Wilhelm Pieck Pioneer Republic on the Werbellinsee near Berlin. During a memorable opening ceremony Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed warm wishes from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Pioneers from the GDR and over 40 foreign Pioneer and childrens' delegations.

An especially warm welcome was given to Palestinian girls and boys, whose lives were seriously endangered a few days ago by Israel's criminal aggression. "We all, young as well as old, demand an end to Israel's genocide against Palestine and Lebanon," said Paul Verner amidst stormy applause from the 1,200 children who will recuperate on the Werbellinsee.

Paul Verner referred to the slogan of the summer camp, "For a Happy Childhood in a Peaceful World, for Understanding Among Peoples and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity." Its substance is as necessary to the GDR Pioneers, to the girls and boys from the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the newly-independent states as the air they breathe. The slogan has by no means, however, been realized in many countries in the world, "because those who have the economic and political power in these countries place their own well-being above the happiness of the working people and their children." Paul Verner assured the children: "We are keeping watch and will not shrink from any sacrifices to spare you and future generations the horrors of another war."

Paul Verner conferred the "Star of Friendship Among Nations" on the Pioneer Republic which was awarded on the occasion of its 30th anniversary by the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker.

LEADERS CABLE CASTRO ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

LD252012 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, representing the GDR, today acknowledged Cuba's development into an internationally highly respected and recognized socialist state. A telegram to Fidel Castro on the anniversary of the national uprising says: The heroic storm of the Moncada barracks 29 years ago began the final liberation of the Cuban people. Fraternal relations between our two countries have grown ever closer since then. The GDR will stand firmly at Cuba's side and will support Cuba's self-sacrificing struggle in the future, too.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE EGYPTIAN LEADERS

LD231418 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Egyptian Revolution's 30th anniversary, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a congratulatory telegram to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in which he expresses the conviction that the relations between the two states, which rest on long-standing tradition, will further develop and deepen in the interests of peace and international security and for the well-being and benefit of their peoples. To mark the occasion, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent congratulations to Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad ad-Din.

SED'S HAGER RECEIVES KARL MARX ORDER ON BIRTHDAY

LD241036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jul (ADN) -- On the occasion of his 70th birthday Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has been awarded the Karl Marx Order, the highest decoration of the GDR. This honor was given at the suggestion of the SED Politburo and of the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium.

In a greetings address from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, it is stressed that since his early youth Kurt Hager has been associated indefatigably with the struggle of the working class and its revolutionary party against capitalist exploitation and suppression, for peace and socialism. Particular admiration was expressed for his participation in illegal work in the years 1933-1935 in fascist Germany and his work as interbrigade member and leading radio editor in the liberation struggle of the Spanish people.

The SED Central Committee also pays tribute to Kurt Hager's scholarly work -- work that was inextricably bound up with the party's struggle -- in working out a theory of developed socialist society, particularly in questions of philosophy, history and cultural theory. Kurt Hager's lasting merit is his efforts to strengthen the alliance between the working classes and the intelligentsia, in the creation of a deep relationship of trust between the SED and scholars and artists. There was special appreciation for his loyalty to proletarian internationalism and to the Soviet Union and its Communist Party.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS -- Our farmers are making use of the good weather this weekend. So far grain has been harvested from 450,000 hectares; that is, 18 percent of the total acreage. Harvesting of winter barley is almost finished; cooperative farmers and workers on publicly owned farms are now harvesting rye, summer-sown barley and winter wheat. Experienced farmers normally expect to start the rye harvest at the beginning of August. Thanks to the fine summer weather, corn harvesting is starting earlier. A few cooperative farms with light soils recently began the second stage of the cereal harvest. Most cooperatives will begin threshing bread and fodder grains next week. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 24 Jul 82 LD]

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON CLOSURE OF SEA AREAS

LD241316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a navigational warning. The following areas are being closed to fishing and shipping: Sea area No 3 from 24 July at 1830 - 25 July at 0320; sea area No 3 from 27 July at 0900 - 28 July at 0330; sea area No 4 from 29 July at 0700 - 29 July at 2200; sea area No 3 from 29 July at 0900 - 30 July at 0330.

CITIZENS' MILITIA PREVENTS AIRLINE HIJACK

LD241424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Functionaries of the Wroclaw Voivodship Headquarters of the Citizens' Militia yesterday prevented an attempt at hijacking an aircraft of the Polish airlines which was to depart at 1755 for Warsaw. At the airport in Wroclaw and subsequently at the airport in Warsaw 11 persons were detained, including 2 women. It was established during introductory interrogations that the hijackers intended to terrorize the aircraft's crew and land in the Federal Republic of Germany. An investigation into this case is being carried out by the Wroclaw Voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia under the supervision of the Military Prosecutor's Office.

PILA OFFICIALS DISMISSED FOLLOWING INSPECTION

LD242344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Zenon (Suszycki) report from Koszalin]

[Text] During June and July the Armed Forces conducted an inspection into the way in which recommendations were being carried out following the comprehensive inspection in March. Some of the violations discovered at that time have not been removed, especially in construction, urban and housing economy, agriculture, public order and security and in the functioning of offices.

The local and economic administration have undertaken vigorous activities aimed at a detailed familiarization of the leadership and entire workforces with post-inspection materials and motions. A voivodship plan for removing shortcomings has been worked out. Plans for the elimination of uncovered violations in towns, parishes, and all state and cooperative units of the voivodship are now being worked out on similar principles.

In connection with the shortcomings determined by the inspection, the Pila voivoda recalled from his post the director of the Department of Control and Instruction of the voivodship executive. Employees of local administration offices, including six at the voivodship executive, have been punished with reprimands and warnings. At the same time the voivoda applied to higher authorities for the disciplinary recall of eight persons from management posts, and for the application of severe disciplinary sanctions against eight persons in management posts. In turn, several days ago the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled the Pila voivoda and one of deputy voivodas from their posts. We will continue to report to you the progress of work to eliminate shortcomings uncovered by the Armed Forces inspection.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL RELEASED AFTER GIVING UP

LD231740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On 22 July Marian Jaworski, former chairman of the Swietokrzyski Region Solidarity and member of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, who has been in hiding since 13 December last year, gave himself up at the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Kielce. After a talk in the militia headquarters and submitting explanations Marians Jaworski was released to go home.

UNDERGROUND PUBLISHING PLANT FOUND IN SZCZECIN

LD231544 Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 July -- Illegal printing house liquidated -- The Military Prosecutor of the Szczecin garrison has began summary proceedings against five persons suspected of illegally printing and distributing so-called underground publications. The voivodship Citizens' Militia commander in Szczecin has informed that the illegal printing house was discovered in a detached house in the Romorzany District of Szczecin. The necessary printing equipment, as well as ready publications were found there, including materials concerning a general strike.

PAP DECRIES SOLIDARITY GROUP'S ACTIONS IN U.S.

LD231710 Warsaw PAP in English 1452 GMT 23 Jul 82

[By PAP correspondent S. Gljbinski]

[Text] Washington 23 July -- Anti-Polish, futile, and full of hatred to the country left so short time ago -- these are the words which reflect the actions undertaken in the United States by groups of the newest political emigration coming chiefly from the extreme circles of Solidarnosc.

The biggest publicity was given to, and, hence, the biggest harm was done to Poland, by the activity of a fairly numerous group formed by deserters like Rurarz or Spasowski and by extremists from KOR [Workers Defense Committee] and related organizations, who are ready to make any declarations hitting out at Poland in a most painful way. These people are, for instance, demanding the sharpening of economic sanctions against Poland and proclamation of Poland's bankruptcy. Their activity, doubtless the most revolting one, was given publicity because Washington administration needed it to justify its moves and used it as an element of anti-Polish strategy.

Groups of Solidarnosc extremists are launching from time to time efforts to organize street demonstrations, boycott of Polish ensembles, like e.g. "Mazowsze", and picketing of Polish missions in the United States. But the results of these actions are pitiful in view of the inconspicious public resonance they get. The so-called "Solidarnosc Days" proved to be a total failure. Less and less people participate in demonstrations organized in front of Polish missions. One of the reasons for the fiasco of such actions is that the old emigration and its organizations view the Solidarnosc emigrees with extreme suspicion as a competition devoid of any scruples.

To sum things up it can be said that the activity of this newest emigration group in the United States is used for anti-Polish campaigns and ventures organized by the U.S. administration. It constitutes an attempt to continue in the U.S. the extremist activity pursued in 1981 in Poland where it ended in a fiasco. The same is awaiting the advocates of this line in exile, too.

SOLIDARITY EMIGRE'S FRG RADIO INTERVIEW REPORTED

LD241814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] While the majority of international public opinion assumes a favorable attitude toward the latest decisions of the Polish authorities, the West German radio has reported that during an interview given to (?Saarbrucken) radio, a spokesman of a Solidarity bureau which works in Bremen in the FRG, announced activity by underground combat units in the southern part of Poland. These groups, according to the Solidarity extremist can carry out political attempts [zanachy polityczne] and sabotage actions. Reporting this provocative statement by the Bremen bureau, the West German radio at the same time recalled a statement by the bureau's head, Kazimierz (Kunikowski) who attacked the primate of Poland, Archibishop Jozef Glemp, accusing him of being too tractable toward the authorities of the Polish People's Republic. In the opinion of this extremist, the church is losing its spiritual leadership over the Polish nation.

MICHNIK DESCRIBES PRISON LIFE IN ILLEGAL PAPER

LD241632 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Hamburg, 24 Jul (DPA) -- Polish civil rights activist Adam Michnik has portrayed the everyday life of an internee as being one of petty nastiness on the part of guards but also of being supplied with food from the church. Michnik has been interned in the Bialoleka Prison near Warsaw since December 1981. In an interview with the illegal prisoners' newspaper BIALOLESKI COURIER, which is printed in the latest edition of DER SPIEGEL, Michnik reports that there are many restrictions in the prison which is designated as an internment center. "They are intent on messing up your life with petty nastiness so that you are finally prepared to sign a loyalty declaration -- or emigrate."

The church sends the internees regular supplies of food. "Thanks to human kindness you can eat as well as Politburo member Olszowski. Officers of the National Security Service stare at our cigarette supplies greedily."

Michnik says the atmosphere in Bialoleka is Kafkaesque. Everyone is waiting to be put on trial "without knowing what crime one will be accused of, with investigations where one does not know who will conduct them or on what grounds and what stage they are in..."

TV REPORTS INTERNEES' RELEASE FROM DARLOWEK

LD231850 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On 22 July in the Sejm, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the Military Council of National Salvation sees real grounds for a further alleviation of the rigors of martial law. A majority of internees will be released, including all women. In this connection the minister of internal affairs instructed voivodship commanders of the Citizens' Militia [MO] to cancel the internment or to grant leave to 1,227 persons whose stance ensures that they will not undertake activities contrary to the binding legal order. From the isolation centers 913 persons will be released and 314 persons will be granted leave. In the isolation center for internees in Darlowek, 49 persons remain out of the 180 persons who were there until 22 July. Today more persons will be released.

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Jerzy Kowalski, commander of the isolation center in Darlowek. How many people left the center today?

[Answer] Today we have started to release the internees. We are releasing the women first of all. Men also have been released today. All in all, we have released 13 persons. Naturally we are awaiting further decisions which will authorize us to release the internees.

[Question] What was their reaction to the recent Sejm decisions?

[Answer] Considerable satisfaction, undoubtedly. At the same time, I think that the expectations have not been met in full. There was a general opinion among them that everybody will be released. Extremists, as I see it, are disappointed.

[Question] Did they arrive in the center dressed as we can see, the same as they are as they leave?

[Answer] Most often they arrived with a small case or a bag and they leave with large suitcases, not only those who have been released today but also those released earlier. Mainly they are taking gifts with them which were donated by charities: that is food, soap and also clothing which, to a lesser extent, they have also received.

[Question] I know that you are expecting any moment now further decisions concerning releases.

[Answer] Of course. I said at the beginning that we are waiting for successive decisions and, of course, we shall implement them immediately. [end recording]

AMATEUR RADIO RESUMES BROADCASTING 21 JULY

LD261037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] The Polish Union of Short Wave Radio Hams [Polski Zwiszek Krotkofalowcow] announces that on 21 July the central amateur radio station of the PZK whose name is SP5 PZK in Warsaw resumed its work. It will start broadcasting programs on 25 July at 0900 local time [0700 GMT] on the frequency of approximately 3,700 kHz.

WARSAW MAYOR RESCINDS SUSPENSION OF GROUP 24 JUL

LD241304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] As a result of the general alleviation of martial law regulations, Warsaw Mayor Mieczyslaw Debicki rescinded the suspension of the activities of the Association of Free Polish Open University [Towarzystwo Wolnej Wszechnicy Polskiej] as of 24 July.

RADIO ADVISES ON OVERSEAS PHONE CONNECTIONS

LD251348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] In connection with frequently expressed doubts concerning telephone communications with other countries, we repeat that in conformity with the order of the Ministry of Communications issued in agreement with the minister of internal affairs, telephone connections with overseas subscribers can be obtained only through the international exchange.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES 19 JULY

AU231422 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Fiscal and Market Situation in the First 6 Months of 1982 -- the Harvest Campaign -- the Procurement of Grains -- the Government Presidium in Session"--- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESS BUREAU REPORTS: ON 19 JULY THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM HEARD THE REPORT PRESENTED BY THE MINISTER OF DOMESTIC TRADE AND SERVICES ON THE FISCAL AND MARKET SITUATION IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR AND EVALUATED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT DECISIONS TO STREAMLINE THE MARKET.

THE MARKET SITUATION IN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR AND THE INITIAL EVALUATION OF THIS SITUATION IN JUNE INDICATE THAT IMPROVING THE FISCAL AND MARKET SITUATION IS AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT PROCESS AND THAT THE STATE OF THE MARKET AND THE FORECASTS ABOUT IT CONTINUE TO GIVE RISE TO DEEP CONCERN.

On the strength of the present observations of the market it is possible to state that the following elements represent the chief difficulties in restoring the equilibrium between goods and money:

-- SHORTAGES OF GOODS;

-- THE CONTINUED PRESSURE TO INCREASE THE POPULATION'S CASH INCOMES; IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AT PRESENT THIS PRESSURE THREATENS TO OVERDRAW THE PLANNED INCOMES BY Z100-150 MILLION;

-- THE RELATIVELY HIGH CASH STOCKS OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF THE POPULATION HAVE BEEN TO A GREAT EXTEND LAID ASIDE, BUT MAY INCREASE DEMAND FOR GOODS LATER ON, WHICH MEANS THAT EVEN CONSIDERABLE INCREASES IN MARKET SUPPLIES OF GOODS, ESPECIALLY POPULAR INDUSTRIAL GOODS, WILL NOT BE ABLE TO IMMEDIATELY IMPROVE THE EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN MONEY AND GOODS.

Supplies of Rationed Goods

THE SUPPLIES OF RATIONED GOODS FULLY MEET THE NEEDS OF THE RATIONING CARDS HELD BY THE POPULATION. CONTINUOUS SALES HAVE BEEN ENSURED FOR ALMOST ALL THE LINES OF RATIONED GOODS. THIS STATE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1982 BECAUSE TRADE HAS ACCUMULATED THE NECESSARY AMOUNTS OF GOODS AND BECAUSE OF OTHER MEASURES.

IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN THE VOLUME OF THE SUPPLIES OF MEATS, FATS AND FISH AT THE LEVEL OF THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR. It is expected that the production of animals will slump in the second half of this year, which may make it impossible to maintain the present norms of rationed meats. There should be no difficulties in supplying grains and flour, although the situation is very unfavorable.

Sales of Goods in Short Supply

DISCUSSING THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF THE MARKET, THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM NOTED THAT THE SUPPLIES TO THE POPULATION OF BASIC FOODSTUFFS HAD IMPROVED IN THE FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR. At the beginning of the year the backlog in the supply of rationed goods was eliminated.

In the case of industrial goods, the Presidium ordered an absolute implementation of the operational programs and of ad hoc measures to ensure at least minimum supplies of footwear and clothing.

The Presidium agreed that a better administration of the sales of the goods in short supply is an important problem and accepted the solution recommended in this regard by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. It decided that the development of the central distribution of light industry products is of no significance as far as the alleviation of disproportions in the territorial allocations of goods is concerned and is not consistent with the principles of economic reform.

Principles of Grain Procurement

THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM EVALUATED THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE HARVEST OF GRAINS AND OTHER PLANTS AND APPROVED THE PRINCIPLES OF GRAIN PROCUREMENT IN 1982, THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLIES OF POTATOES, AND THE STOCKS OF FODDER, FLOUR AND MEAT IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1982.

The information supplied by the minister of agriculture and food economy shows that the state of vegetation approximates the state in 1981. The area of grains, sugar beets and vegetables is slightly larger, but the area of oleaginous and fodder plants is smaller. The state of meadows and pastures is worse. The low temperatures at the end of June and the beginning of July have slightly delayed the grain harvest, but are not expected to reduce the yields.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM INSTRUCTED THE DEPARTMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC BODIES CONCERNED TO DO THEIR BEST TO ENSURE THAT THE HARVEST CAMPAIGN IS EFFECTIVE AND THAT FARMERS ARE GIVEN MAXIMUM HELP. The last days before the harvest should be used to improve equipment so that most harvesting operations can be completed with the help of combines and sheafbinders. Agriculture will be able to dry out some 5.3 million tons of grains in August and September if wet weather makes this necessary.

Harvest Preparations

THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM APPROVED THE DECISIONS OF THE TEAM RESPONSIBLE FOR HARVEST MANAGEMENT. THESE DECISIONS DETAIL TASKS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL DEPARTMENTS, ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO SUCH COMMITMENTS AS ACCELERATING THE SUPPLIES OF SPARE PARTS, FUELS, CHEMICALS, COAL AND PACKAGING FACILITIES.

THE LACK OF RESOURCES MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE STATE TO MAINTAIN GRAIN IMPORTS AT THE LEVEL OF THE PAST FEW YEARS. THIS IS WHY WE MUST BUY 5.5 MILLION TONS OF GRAINS IN THE HOME MARKET. SETTING ASIDE 500,000 TONS FOR SOWING AND USING THE REST FOR CONSUMPTION. TO ACCOMPLISH THESE TASKS, PRINCIPLES OF GRAIN PROCUREMENT IN 1982 WERE STIPULATED.

In line with these principles there will be one price for both contracted and non-contracted grains, namely, Zl,440 for 100 kg. The system of receiving grain supplies and of classifying them will be simplified. Grain growers will be ensured the right to buy industrial fodder for the consumption and seed grains they supply. For 100 kg of grains they will be able to buy 60kg of industrial fodder, including 45 kg of rich mixed fodder and 15kg of concentrated fodder. The growers who do not wish to buy fodder in this way will be able to buy 100kg of coal for each 100kg of grains and will be entitled to cement allocations.

To ensure the necessary conditions for effective procurement of potatoes and for potato supplies to the population, the processing industry and export, the Government Presidium fixed the plan for potato procurement next fall at 5.5-6 million tons. The stocks of fodder, flour and meat for the third and fourth quarters of this year fully satisfy the needs of the market on account of food rationing. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy presented the data concerning these stocks.

Implementation of Government Tasks

THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ALSO LISTED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S TASKS RESULTING FROM THE SPEECH MADE BY PREMIER W. JARUZELSKI AT THE SEJM SESSION ON 25 JANUARY 1982. The speech outlined the lines of the government's work in 1982. On 5 February 1982 the Council of Ministers approved the schedule for implementing the government tasks, which concerned 69 specific commitments. The information presented to the Government Presidium shows that 45 of those tasks have already been accomplished, that proposals for various solutions have been drawn up in the case of 11 of those tasks and that these proposals are awaiting the government's decision, and that remaining tasks are being worked out in detail. The public will soon be given details of the implementation of these tasks.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Milewski at Radom Plenum

AU221201 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[M. Kaca report: "Public Order and Social Discipline"]

[Text] On 19 July, the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Radom met under the chairmanship of its first secretary, Bogdan Prus. The following were also present: Miroslaw Milewski, Politboro member and Central Committee secretary; Franciszek Rusek, prosecutor-general of the Polish People's Republic, and invited representatives from organizations, committees and services responsible for maintaining order, calm and social discipline. The voivodship committee plenum laid down the tasks facing the voivodship committee in this sphere.

The Executive Committee's report, which was presented by Voivodship Committee Secretary Jan Rybarczyk, referred to last year's anarchy and fierce political battle. Let us remind our readers that last year, the Citizens' Militia, Security Service and Prosecutor's Office found themselves under fierce attack by hostile elements hiding themselves behind the cloak of the Radom Solidarity branch. Modelling itself on its headquarters, the "Radom region" Interfactory Workers' Committee became more and more an active part of the political opposition movement.

This is confirmed by the fact that the local strike in the Radom Higher School of Engineering took on a nationwide character, that a meeting of persons who had been imprisoned for their conviction took place in Radom, that Solidarity's National Commission met here together with regional representatives and that ultimatums were addressed to the authorities.

Introducing martial law paralyzed also the leadership structures of the antisocialist opposition in the Radom Voivodship, but even so it tried to sow unrest with the help of primitive posters, leaflets, inscriptions and slogans. Already after 13 December the peace-keeping forces immobilized two groups, one with 10 persons and the other with 2, who had tried to continue the activities of the suspended Solidarity illegally. The attempts to inspire protest actions in factories, including the ones on 13 May, met with hardly any response.

During the first half of this year, the number of common crimes increased despite the rigors of martial law, especially in Radom itself. A considerable percentage of these crimes is being committed by drunken criminals. Most of those detained are unemployed, so we are dealing with increasing social parasitism.

During the talks, a lot of attention was given to the tasks facing factory managements and leaderships of political and social organizations, including youth organizations. The importance of effective battle against the political opponent and depriving him of his influence over some social circles, especially young people, was emphasized. Support was placed in frequent contacts between representatives of the militia, the Prosecutor's Office and the judiciary and factory employees and emphasis was placed on the important role being played by party organizations and cells in making people disapprove of an easy way of life, dodging and all forms of lack of discipline. Local cells should evaluate the state of order, security and discipline in their area once every quarter.

Miroslaw Milewski spoke about matters that were dealt with during the talks. He reminded those comrades who demand sharper sanctions and a Sejm law on social parasitism that issues such as these are not dealt with in a law-abiding country on the spur of the moment and according to somebody's wishes. It is up to the deputies to make Sejm decisions. He also replied to questions dealing with the changes in the Central Committee Secretariat which the ninth plenum had made.

Barcikowski Mokrzyszczak Meeting

LD241720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, attended the conference of organizing secretaries from party voivodship committees which was held in the party Central Committee. The deliberations, chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, dealt with defining the targets of party organizations and committees in the nearest future with special reference to party work after the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum after the Sejm session.

The meeting also discussed the tasks of party committees and organizations related to the meeting and report-back party conferences due to start in the fourth quarter of this year. The conference was attended by representatives of the youth organizations leadership.

Siwak at Youth Meeting

LD241840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Young workers from Silesia are resting and improving their knowledge in the training and rest center of the Katowice Voivodship Executive of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth in (Wilkaki) near Gizycko. Currently, more than 400 activists stay in the center. A group of young people from the GDR stays there together with the Polish youth.

Today a meeting took place in the center between the young people and PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak. Referring to the course and decisions of the ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee they spoke among other things about the participation of the young generation in the work designed to overcome the socio-economic crisis as quickly as possible.

The view was expressed concerning the need to step up the participation of representatives of the young generation in the patriotic movement of national rebirth. The speakers raised the question of a broader participation of young people in the functioning and correct implementation of the economic reform. Those taking the floor also dealt with social issues, particularly housing and those related to the start and advancement of young workers. Albin Siwak imparted to those present his observations and notes on the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee. He also answered numerous questions.

RAKOWSKI MEETS WITH SCOUTS UNION, OKON AKTIV

Scouts Addressed

LD232018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Please listen now to a report by Jozef Wolny about the meeting between Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and participants of the 30th international camp of peace and friendship of the Union of Polish Scouts [ZHP], at Olesnica Castle. The meeting was opened by the head of the Union of Polish Scouts, Andrzej Ornat. After him the representatives of foreign youth organizations spoke. Finally, Deputy Premier Rakowski took the floor.

[Begin recording] I should also like to take this opportunity, this chance to speak to you, to refer to several of the statements in which concern was manifested, on the one hand, that Poland should emerge from the difficulties in which it finds itself as quickly as possible and to the opinions which are circulating about Poland, outside its borders, in the capitalist world.

Namely our situation is undoubtedly difficult but it is better than it was several months ago. Slowly but systematically the process of political stabilization in our country is progressing. Slowly but systematically, I said. This does not mean that our opponents have already laid down their arms. In many cases they are very active but despite this we have a basis for an optimistic look into the future.

We are concentrating anyway not only on opponents when we refer to the lack of or incomplete stabilization. One of our basic objectives of the party and of the government is to rebuild trust among the wide circles of the community. For various reasons this trust has been substantially weakened or as in the last 2 years it has disappeared as a political factor. There simply is no time to do something here that could be called a political lecture on Poland. But everyone who wants to understand our policy must take into consideration the fact that these deposits of trust needed in every country are today very frequently minimal.

If someone does not want to understand this, it means that he will not understand Poland. That is why we must talk about our errors, about our weaknesses and, of course, about our achievements too. We are also talking about these.

One should be just in the assessment of the former and the latter. Let me now say a few words about the economic situation which influences the sentiments of the community. There can be no doubt that if the situation were better the sentiments would be better too. This situation is not going to improve so rapidly. I am referring here to the economic situation in Poland. That is why our efforts in the domain of social policy must be stepped up each month.

In this economic situation we are not allowed to carry out a policy that would create new tensions for the future. Surely you all know that in the course of the past few days new decisions have been adopted which alleviate the rigid laws introduced by martial law. This process is progressing and undoubtedly the end of martial law in Poland will come as this is not a normal condition. I do not know whether it has been explained to you why this is called martial law in the first place. Let me recall that this is due to the fact that the authors of our Constitution could not imagine the conflict situation emerging under socialism, which would force the imposition of a state of emergency. Thus there is no such thing in our Constitution as a state of emergency. We want to return as rapidly as possible to normal conditions. [end recording]

OKON Aktiv Meeting

LD231932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] On the eve of the end of the 30th international camp of peace and friendship in Olesnica, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski came to the Central School of Instructors of the Union of Polish Scouts [ZHP] accompanied by the ZHP leader, Chief Scout of People's Poland Andrzej Ornat.

Deputy Premier Rakowski also took part in a meeting with the aktiv of the Civic Committees for National Rebirth [OKON] of the Wroclaw region. Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Wroclaw, was present. At the meeting it was stressed that the meeting for national rebirth can become the great chance for the development of Poland as well as a new form of socialist democracy.

MALINOWSKI VISITS BIALYSTOK, VIEWS PROBLEMS

LD251930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski visited the Bialystok region today. During a meeting with Stefan Zawodzinski, first secretary of the Bialystok Voivodship PZPR Committee and with Bialystok Voivoda Kazimierz Dunaj, he acquainted himself with the region's socioeconomic situation, with special reference to agricultural problems. Roman Malinowski stated that the ZSL is in favor of a common platform. He presented the current problems of agriculture and the food economy and the government's measures aimed at improving living and working conditions in the countryside.

CITIZENS' MILITIA HEAD DISCUSSES LAW, ORDER

AU231315 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10-11 Jul 82 pp 3, 7

[Jerzy Wierzcholski interview with Brig Gen Jozef Beim, supreme commander of Citizens' Militia: "We Are Jointly Responsible for Calm and Order in the State" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Martial law has restored order in the country, but people now often say that as time passes threats continue to increase and crimes are becoming rife again. Is this really so?

[Answer] The martial law rigors and the fact that the forces of law and order see that these rigors are implemented have at once created tangible improvements in the country's order and security. The period of anarchy is over and elements of purposeful and planned destructive activities by the forces of opposition have been eliminated from social life. Clear positive changes have occurred, especially insofar as public order and criminal and economic offenses are concerned.

[Question] Have there been any changes in this image as presented by you?

[Answer] Yes, there have been. We now know that not all positive changes have been permanent. However, from the very beginning we realized that we would not be able to maintain for a longer time such a radical slump in the incidence of crime. We are not surprised that the number of certain categories of crimes committed recently is larger than it was in the first few weeks of martial law. But I would like to stress that it is still smaller than it was in 1981, especially in the second half of the year. Such are the facts, and we openly present them to the public by consistently informing them about our country's order and security.

It is significant that the [illegible]ness of our life and the fact that we supply full information on existing threats is perfidiously and aggressively exploited by our adversaries in the country and abroad, especially by the "specialists" from Radio Free Europe. Exaggerating some events and, primarily, supplying false information, these centers continue to wage a single-minded and aggressive campaign to disorientate our people and to undermine state authority. They continue to make persevering efforts to disrupt the bonds between the people and the law and order forces.

[Question] To what extent has martial law halted the ever worsening state of public security?

[Answer] Martial law caused a violent slump in crimes, which dropped by 42 percent in the first 2 weeks, compared with an analogous period in December 1980. The incidence of the discovery of economic crimes has increased considerably, because the legal enactments, made more severe by martial law, help us to combat economic crimes more effectively, especially such scourges as profiteering waste and bad management, regardless of whether they are rooted in the period before 13 December 1981 or even before 1980. Today economic criminals have to suffer the full penalties of the law, and this is what the public wants. Many economic abuses that at one time were regarded as just omissions of official duty are now crimes, the penalties for which are much more severe. Our activities now are much more effective, and he who steals public property cannot be sure of getting away with it.

[Question] But speculation is still rife....

[Answer] Yes it is, but let us bear in mind that the economic crisis and the shortage of market goods encourage economic crimes, especially profiteering. Figures are eloquent: In the first 5 months of this year the militia uncovered over 6,000 economic crimes and over 32,000 offenses against consumers. Some 6,658 people were charged, and they included about 60 percent of trade and catering workers and workers in domestic trade transportation. The value of the speculation goods confiscated by the militia amounted to Z212 million, the value of hidden goods amounted to over Z105 million and the value of foreign currency amounted to almost $107,000. We should bear in mind that extensive anti-profiteering activities will not liquidate the sources of our crisis. They may only combat its manifestations.

We are not excessively interested in figures and statistical data, which we regard as information illustrating certain manifestations. The basic aim of all our work is man, the protection of his life, health and property and of all the values that determine the lives of our citizens in peace and security.

[Question] The conditions under which we now live are incomparably more peaceful and secure, but unfavorable features continue to come back. In view of this, do you regard the measures taken since 13 December 1981 as fully effective?

[Answer] To make it quite clear: We have never regarded martial law as a miraculous panacea for solving all problems of order and security. The extraordinary measures were taken after 13 December to liquidate extraordinary threats, which had been increasing before this date. We have achieved our aim.

If now the incidence of crimes begins to achieve the level of the period before the August crisis in 1980 and if the discovery of crimes continues to increase from month to month, then we are no doubt entitled to regard this as a manifestation of normalization. We should bear in mind that some crimes and their frequency are related to the economic crisis and that seasonal fluctuations in their volume will appear now and then.

[Question] What measures do you envisage to curb the manifestations that encourage criminality and the plagues that are still racking our people?

[Answer] In his first speech in the Sejm Premier W. Jaruzelski said that a resolute struggle against crimes was one of the most important tasks of the government's social policy. In line with this announcement, last February the government drew up and introduced its program for stabilizing social discipline and improving public order and security in 1982. The program provides for extensive legislative work, and a number of stabilizing and preventive measures and is being consistently implemented.

The program details tasks for individual departments, state bodies and social and economic organizations, which share responsibility for creating permanent foundations of normalization with the help of social initiatives in favor of law and order.

This program establishes the tasks facing individual ministries, state bodies and social and economic organizations who are jointly responsibile for creating the right conditions for normalization, taking into account social initiatives for the benefit of law and order. Not only I myself and the peacekeeping forces are responsible for implementing the program, but all institutions whom the program concerns. The institutions should be answerable to the community for what they have achieved during this period of time. I am counting on the press, an instrument of social control, fully informing the public about this.

[Question] We have once again touched upon the problem of relations between the community and the peacekeeping forces. In the current situation, can we say that we are overcoming the prejudices that have accumulated in this sphere?

[Answer] I deeply believe that this is so and I am an optimist. Our ties with the community are a basic element of our activity. We will develop and strengthen these ties. We want to hold meetings with the residents of housing estates, factory employees and young people, inform them about the state of order and invite them to act jointly for the sake of improving it. We do not want [Citizens] Militia to be a Citizens' Militia only by name, we want the community to feel that we are acting in its interests.

We must be aware here that the militia fulfills a clearly defined role in the state, based on guaranteeing public security. This is not always welcomed, especially by those who break the law. This law must be equal for everyone without exception. This is a basic feature in a law-abiding state. It also concerns militia activity. Opinions and comments from citizens about our work are very helpful to us in this respect, and all discrepancies brought to our attention are looked into in detail.

I would like to repeat yet again that problems with law and order are not and cannot be only the business of the militia and the peacekeeping forces in general. These problems are really public problems. The community has the right to be informed about them, but at the same time citizens in general must take part in shaping a proper state of law and security. We all need this joint activity at every step.

Speaking about the community's role, I do not want to throw responsibility for the state of public order onto them. Nevertheless it would be wrong to ignore this influence. If an understanding of these correlations became fixed in the mind of every citizen and found practical expression in his attitudes and activities, then one could look to the future with optimism, and this I believe.

PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH VIEWED

LD231654 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 July -- The 38th anniversary of the publication of the manifesto of the PKWN (Polish Committee for National Liberation) took place in an atmosphere in which it was not easy for festive rejoicing to prevail. For years we have celebrated the holiday in a mood of pride in the achievements, in the development of the free fatherland, and today we are full of concern. But there is also hope, and there are grounds for this hope.

The Polish United Workers Party, the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party as well as the Pax Association, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish Catholic-Social Union have formulated a declaration of agreement stressing that in a partnerlike and alliance-oriented cooperation, they wish to take up the tasks of extricating the country from the crisis and amending the structures of the state, and consolidating in social awareness of [word indistinct] ideals of socialism such as social justice, people's power, the rule of law, the dignity of man.

This great cause, the conviction has been expressed, will be served by that wide and authentic social movement: the patriotic movement for national rebirth, uniting workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and all those desiring that things to be better in the native land and transforming this desire into effective action.

Citizens' Committees of National Rebirth, of which, as the latest reports show, there are over seven and a half thousand in all voivodships and boroughs, have managed, in the course of days and months of searching for their place, to consolidate [word indistinct] and to undertake a great effort, to occupy a high place in the panorama of Polish social life.

A feature which is a mark of this movement is its authentic grassroots character, the fact that it is born in work establishments and housing estates, that it restores and consolidates impaired and sometimes severed links within various milieus, and between various people: those who, though embittered, did not spread their hands in a gesture of despair, and those who got lost in the dramatic moments.

The stress now is on breaking passivity, on inspiration and activeness whose results are seen more and more in every day life, on easing everyday difficulties and on curbing evil phenomena [word indistinct] to their total elimination. The point is on the one hand to aim at a widely understood work at grassroots level and on the other to create genuine partnership in solving matters in which the state needs civic support.

MAJOR DAILIES ATTACK REAGAN'S 19 JULY SPEECH

TRYBUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI

LD231312 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul -- In an article under the headline "Diplomacy of Hatred," commenting U.S. President Ronald Reagan's solemn proclamation of the so-called week of captive nations in Washington, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "the present chief executive of the biggest capitalist state represents the most adventurist and aggressive tendency of the 37 post-war years."

The party paper said that this tendency does not even bother to conceal the ominous truth that "eventually it provides the threat of not a cold but already a hot confrontation for the world."

It added that "Reagan's astounding speech was nothing else but a peculiarly characteristic illustration of the deplorable tendency which strikes out the world 'detente' from the language of international relations, replaces dialogue with confrontation, peaceful coexistence of nations with a spiral of nuclear armanents and world cooperation with genocide -- as it has been tellingly manifested by the U.S. consent to Israeli slaughter of Palestinians in Lebanon."

Concentrating on the Polish accents of the Reagan speech TRYBUNA LUDU said that "it contained everything: from a description of the Polish social and political landscape in outrightly black colours according to the well-known and tested patterns of so-called black propaganda, through an instigation of the anti-socialist opposition to subversive actions against the legal authorities, their own country, to an announcement of multiplied anti-Polish subversion as an element of 'internal pressure' on the socio-political system and Polish state which is to be carried out allegedly 'without use of violence'" -- according to Reagan.

"Both 'the Polish intermezzo,' and the entirety of Ronald Reagan's speech made on July 19 constitute -- in a clear and unprecedented way -- public contempt of the Polish state and society...simultaneously, they are a live and glaring negation of those human, humanitarian and democratic values which were so frequently and eagerly championed by Ronald Reagan's predecessors during two centuries of the history of independent United States," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

In a related comment, the Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stated that "with a consequence -- if not to say stubbornness -- deserving of a better cause, President Ronald Reagan is continuing crusade against socialism which he proclaimed after the introduction of martial law in Poland.

"He is continuing it, although the hitherto experience has proved quite clearly that this crusade brings painful losses not only to our economy -- that is to the whole Polish nation -- but also does political harm to the United States itself and its supervised NATO bloc.

"This found its reflection in the open rift between Washington and West European countries over economic cooperation with the Soviet Union which even prompted Alexander Haig to resign from the office of secretary of state...." said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

ŻYCIE WARSZAWY

LD240908 Warsaw PAP in English 0727 GMT 24 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jul -- "Judging by the speech delivered by Ronald Reagan to mark the inauguration of the "captive nation week", the U.S. President lives in an abstract world of astonishing illusions and of such primitive anti-communism that it is bound to arouse confusion even among diehard Western ideologists who dispassionately approach the realities," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

"President Reagan's unprecedented formulations and his declarations are an anachronistic appeal against the ideas of our times. His open announcements of interference in internal affairs of socialist countries, attempts to discredit communism as a political system and absurd insinuations that the Soviet Union's policy poses the "greatest threat to peace among nations" are obsessions which are alarming when fostered by the leader of such a power.

"For us Poles, wishing to develop traditionally friendly ties with the American nation, a successive reaching for the "Polish card" in this crusade is an especially unpleasant thing and it (?testifies) to political cynicism on the part of President Reagan," ZYCIE stressed.

'Cold War Practices' Scored

LD231734 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 23 Jul 82

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul -- Washington is digging out "cold war practices". For the first time since 1959 the U.S. President signed last Monday a proclamation of "The Day of Captive Nations" -- a term used to describe here the socialism-building countries.

In many places the document refers to the processes taking place in Poland and tries to substantiate at length the thesis of the need to intensify the ideological struggle against socialism and use economic sanctions against both Poland and the USSR.

In the Reagan administration practice this thesis finds its reflection in the announced development and modernization of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. President Reagan promised a considerable increase in spendings for these aims. Simultaneously, he referred to the fact that emigre Solidarnosc activists appealed for that.

The present administration chief's departure from an over 20-year-long practice of his predecessors to abstain from taking part in such events has caught by surprise even the most seasoned observers of the Washington political scene. The astonishment concerns also the wording used by the President in his brief speech delivered on the signing of above-mentioned declaration.

He spoke about socialism as of an ideology which wants to destroy that which is good in man and about subversion carried out by a tight cadre of revolutionaries whose only real ideal is to gain power and build the biggest militarist empire in the history of mankind.

Such ungrounded accusations from U.S. leader have not been heard in Washington for years.

An aide to the Polish prime minister, Major Wieslaw Gornicki, told a news conference in Warsaw last Wednesday that he was authorized to state that President Reagan's enunciations had no precedent as concerns interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

The President referred in his speech to his recent tour of Western Europe where he had taken part in top-level meetings at Versailles and Bonn with government heads of America's closest allies. He said that he met there with a "warm response" to the call for an allout campaign against the socialist countries which "arouses choir of support in Europe."

Is it really so?

Since the end of "the summits" in Versailles and Bonn at the start of June, when Ronald Reagan was seeking support from allies for the American attempts to put pressure on Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries through the credit policy and stiffened economic sanctions -- like those aimed against the gas pipeline "deal of the century" -- critical voices in the allied capitals of West Europe and Japan have not been subsiding.

The action launched by the American President, including "the Day of the Captive Nations" celebrations, drew reactions which seem to have not been expected by the White House chief executive.

WESTERN BANKS TO DISCUSS DEBT 27 JUL IN NEW YORK

LD251510 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Washington 25 July (by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glaibinski) -- Representatives of American banks, Poland's creditors, will meet in New York on the coming Tuesday [27 July]. The conference will be attended by representatives of European banks interested in terms of repayment of the Polish debt. The West European bankers will brief their American counterparts on the course of talks they have held so far about the settlement of the Polish debt.

The U.S. Government is extremely cautious about rescheduling the Polish debt. The sanctions imposed on Poland by President Reagan effectively rule out resumption of rescheduling talks. But it becomes more and more apparent that the President's restrictions are unrealistic and even harmful for U.S. interests, especially for the interests of American private banks. It is believed, therefore, that the U.S. Government will not oppose resumption of talks on the subject of private American bankers.

A separate question is whether the U.S. administration will permit talks on the rescheduling of loans granted Poland against U.S. Government guarantees. On that matter Washington has maintained total silence except for repeating that the question will be shortly thrashed out with its allies.

On the whole, the entire American policy of sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union has appeared in a new light in the last few days. This is partly due to the processes under way in Poland and the Polish authorities decisions of July 21.

But in a far greater degree this seems to have been influenced by the decisively negative stance of Western Europe towards the very tactic of the sanctions. It becomes more and more obvious that the Reagan government's to date policy of sanctions cannot be maintained in the longer run.

Over the last few days more opinions and speculations have been heard in Washington about various forms of gradual and partial departure by the administration from its hitherto extremely rigid stand on sanctions. Permission on the resumption of talks on the rescheduling of debts owed by Poland to the U.S. Government is predicted as a first step signalling a partial change of the U.S. stance.

PAPER LINKS POTSDAM AGREEMENTS TO NATIONAL ACCORD

LD230824 Warsaw PAP in English 0722 GMT 23 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 23 July -- In an article in TRYBUNA LUDU headlined "Potsdam 1945 and National Accord 1982," Ryszard Wojna wrote:

"The Potsdam peace base in Europe has its opponents. Right from the beginning up to now it continues invariably to have its oppenents in the Federal Republic of Germany. We have got used to that, to some extent. But we cannot fail to notice that over the recent years more and more voices have been heard in the West (?on) changing that base. Six weeks ago we even watched Bonn's NATO allies officially supporting FRG aims towards Germany unification.

"But most frequently attacks on the Potsdam peace base are formulated indirectly. The opponents of the European status quo -- which links the durability of socio-political systems with the inviolability of frontiers, since this is the logic of the situation -- unable to undermine Potsdam, are simply focussing their attention on... Yalta," said Wojna.

"Behind attacks on Yalta there is the drive to undermine the Potsdam foundation and, naturally enough, the balance of forces which assures peace in Europe.

"There are people in the West who would like to place the task of undermining the existing equilibrium on the Polish society letting it, graciously, to foot the bill for the operation.

"This is why, next to other basic agreements, we must incorporate in the bases of the national accord also the relationship to the cornerstones of the security of Poland and her frontiers. Among them is the relationship to the Potsdam decisions. No one is more interested in the durability of the Potsdam logic than we are," said the paper in conclusion.

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES RFE 'APPRAISALS'

LD241008 Warsaw PAP in English 0732 GMT 24 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 24 July -- In a commentary headlined "Logic Is Nothing -- Aim Is Everything," TRYBUNA LUDU exposes the lack of logic in appraisals of the situation in Poland done by Radio Free Europe. The paper thus concludes:

"At a time when Radio Free Europe in an all-out attack is trying to belittle the Sejm decisions it is worth recalling that before last December 13 the Munich-based radio station did all it could to exacerbate tensions, which could lead to the outbreak of civil war in Poland. If the threat of civil war had not been averted, on our national day we would have heard from the Munich radio that somebody somewhere in the world dedicated a speech to the victims in Poland and some other person announced a minute of silence. And, perhaps, also the staff of the Munich-based radio was in mourning -- for the fellow countrymen in Poland."

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SOVIET WAR VETERANS

LD231754 Warsaw PAP in English 1457 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 July -- The PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister and Chairman of the Military Council of National Redemption Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today a delegation of a Soviet War Veterans Committee [SWVC], led by the SWVC Chairman Col Gen Aleksey Zheltov.

The meeting, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Miroslaw Milewski, chairman of ZBOWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] war veterans organization Wlodzimierz Sokorski and ZBOWID General Secretary Stanislaw Kujda.

Present was Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

Delegation Continues Visit

LD252008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Sunday was the 5th day of the stay in Poland of a delegation from the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, along with its chairman, Col Gen Aleksey Zheltov. It was invited by the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID]. The guests spent Sunday morning in Lublin. The mayor of Lublin, Longin (Zielinski), acquainted the guests with the history of Lublin and with the role it played during the creation [word indistinct] of a people's state in 1944. The guests were decorated with medals on the occasion of the 660th anniversary of the granting of municipal rights to Lublin. [sentence indistinct]

The Soviet veterans also visited the town of Kazimierz on the Vistula and paid homage to the Red Army soldiers who fell in the struggles by the Vistula during the second half of 1944 and in January 1945. In the afternoon the Soviet guests returned to Warsaw. Tomorrow it is anticipated that an agreement on cooperation between ZBOWID and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans will be signed.

PREMIER, JABLONSKI GREET CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD251508 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 25 July -- To mark the holiday of July 26, the 29th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks, PUWP First Secretary and Polish Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski sent a congratulatory message to First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, President of the Council of State and Prime Minister Fidel Castro Ruz.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES CSSR AMBASSADOR 24 JULY

LD242212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Jindrich Rehorek, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Poland. The audience took place in connection with the ending of his diplomatic mission in the Polish People's Republic.

BRIEFS

FORESTRY UNDERSECRETARY DISMISSED -- The president of the Council of Ministers, at the suggestion of the minister for forestry and timber industry, has dismissed Roman Filipowicz from his post as undersecretary of state in this ministry. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jul 82 p 5 AU]

BULGARIAN PREMIER ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Premiers Conclude Talks

AU231048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/7/1982 -- Official talks concluded in Bucharest on July 23 between Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of full understanding and mutual esteem, the two premiers expressed their satisfaction at the content and results of the visit, and highlighted that they would contribute to the further development of the Romanian-Bulgarian many-sided relations in keeping with the documents signed at highest level.

The extensive dialogue conducted during the visit was an opportunity to identify new possibilities of deepening and diversifying the bilateral economic collaboration and cooperation in accordance with the two country's industrial potential, of expanding the cooperation in science and culture, in tourism and other fields of activity of joint interest.

At the end of the talks, Constantin Dascalescu and Grisha Filipov signed a protocol on the results of their dialogue, and adopted the communique of the visit.

In the presence of the two premiers, Trandafir Cocarla, minister of electric power, and Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, signed a convention between the Romanian and Bulgarian governments on collaboration in the building and operation of installations for the transport of electric power from the USSR to the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Communique on Filipov Visit

AU231933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 23 Jul 82

["Communique on the Official Visit of Friendship Grisha Filipov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Paid to Romania over July 22-23" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/7/1982 -- This document, released on July 23, points out that Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania received Grisha Filipov, with whom he exchanged views on the further development and deepening of the relations of traditional friendship and many-sided collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between Romania and Bulgaria, between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples.

The communique mentions that Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania's Government and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria conducted talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere of esteem, confidence and mutual understanding. They informed each other about the current concerns in the two countries over the socialist construction, examined the stage and possibilities of further developing bilateral relations and exchanged views on international questions of common interest.

The two sides emphasized with satisfaction the ever growing course of the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the lasting basis of the principles and aims of the treaty of friendship collaboration and mutual assistance of November 1970, in keeping with summit agreements and decisions.

Both sides pointed to the decisive role of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and Bulgarian Communist Party, of the frequent meetings and fruitful talks between the two party and state leaders, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, for the further expansion and deepening of friendship and multilateral development of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that the summit agreements and decisions are being carried on successfully. Actively unfolding are the Romanian-Bulgarian political links, the meetings, swap of experience and bilateral consultations between representatives of the party leaderships, of parliaments and governments, of political and public organizations. The joint wish was expressed to further intensify this collaboration. During the talks, a thorough analysis was made of the stage and possibilities of further developing and diversifying the economic and technical-scientific collaboration, of trade exchanges, of cooperation and specialization in production. These relations were considered with satisfaction to have developed continuously, as a result of the activity unfolded by both sides for the translation into fact of the summit decisions. The activity of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, of ministries and economic organizations from Romania and Bulgaria was positively appreciated.

Likewise, the sides pointed out that the economic and technico-scientific potential of the two countries, the geographical neighbourliness, the experience and results of the bilateral collaboration so far avail opportunities for finding new ever more efficient, mutually advantageous forms and ways for the steady development of the economic collaboration, so that the volume of goods exchanges stipulated for the current five-year plan period should be ensured, as well as a sensible increase of mutual deliveries on the basis of cooperation and specialization in bilateral trade.

The sides highlighted that the economic objectives which are being built or are to be built by joint efforts were new forms of collaboration between neighbour countries and had a great political importance for the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples. The speciality bodies in the two countries were charged to take the necessary measures so as the operations at those objectives be performed.

The prime ministers agreed on measures for fully contracting and intensifying the exchanges of goods planned for 1982, as well as for signing the trade protocol and accelerating the contracting of goods for 1983. The sides attached special attention to the actions for cooperation and specialization in production in the fields of machine buildings, elctrotechnology and electronics, electric power, metallurgy, chemistry and in other branches. The sides established that the relevant ministries would take measures for implementing the actions agreed upon and, setting out from this, for enhancing the mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment, and sign new conventions for cooperation and specialization in automation means and computation technology as well as in farm machinery. The sides also agreed to look into the possibilities existing for collaboration aimed at capitalizing resources of raw materials in the zone of the border.

The sides stressed that there was a need for a more sustained activity to be carried out in view of developing the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration on third markets, particularly through the joint society recently set up to this end. The sides have appreciated the results marked in the bilateral technical and scientific collaboration and highlighted that the cooperation in the scientific and technological research needed be in an ever closer relation with the actions of cooperation and specialization in production.

During the visit the sides signed the intergovernmental convention concerning collaboration in the construction and exploitation of the installations for the transport of electric power from the USSR for the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the understanding concerning the direct technical and scientific cooperation and collaboration in research, design and technology for the chemical industry. The prime ministers of the two governments have reasserted the two countries' resolve to further contribute to the development of the collaboration within the CMEA, for the fulfillment of the complex programme and of the special programmes of long-term collaboration.

There were highlighted the results marked in the development of the cultural and scientific ties, of the collaboration in the fields of education, art, press, radio and television, sport and health protection, as well as in the expansion of the tourist exchanges. The sides considered the programme of cultural and scientific collaboration until 1985 and other documents for collaboration signed by the two countries to represent an adequate base for the further development of collaboration in these fields.

Within the exchange of views on international question, the prime minister of Romania and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria expressed their satisfaction at the collaboration between the two countries and with other states within the Warsaw Treaty, in the common struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and collaboration internationally. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of the collaboration between the two countries and with other states within the UN and other international fora, for the peaceful settlement of all inter-state disputed issues, for the strengthening of the international understanding and security.

The two prime ministers reiterated the Romanian and Bulgarian government's determination to work in the future, too, for turning the Balkans into a zone of collaboration and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons, as part of the process of building security in Europe, of strengthening the peace and collaboration among peoples. The two heads of government signed a protocol on the results of the talks.

The prime minister of Romania and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful results of the talks conducted and stressed their confidence that they would contribute to the further deepening of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria, between the Romanian people and the Bulgarian people.

In behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Grisha Filipov invited Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit of friendship to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the communique (?shows) in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU'S ENVOY PUNGAN MEETS MIDEAST LEADERS

Received by 'Arafat

AU231040 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] An exchange of friendly messages has taken place in Beirut between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee when Yasir 'Arafat received the special envoy of the head of the Romanian state.

During the exchange of messages when Comrade Vasile Pungan was received by Yasir 'Arafat, the two sides exchanged views on the Middle East situation, especially on the situation in Lebanon. Discussing the development of current events in Lebanon and especially events in the western area of Beirut, which is claiming an increasing number of human victims with every passing day, the two sides stressed the need to immediately stop all military actions and to achieve a disengagement in the Lebanese capital and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory and to ensure the national independence and sovereignty of Lebanon.

The Romanian people's solidarity with the friendly Palestinian people was also stressed and it was emphasized that they have a right to their own state, to freely decide their destiny -- essential conditions for achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East. The two sides stressed their conviction that everything must be done to seek -- through joint efforts -- a political solution not only to the current problems in Lebanon, but to the overall problems in the Middle East and to achieve a settlement that will also ensure the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to their own and independent state.

Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed feelings of profound thanks on behalf of the PLO leadership and the Palestinian people for the contribution made by socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu, personally, to defending and respecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to establishing an overall and just and lasting peace in that area. The two sides also expressed their joint desire to continue to act to achieve peace and security in the Middle East and throughout the world.

Meets With Jumblatt

AU241547 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] An exchange of messages between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Walid Jumblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] of Lebanon and president of the Political Central Council of the Lebanese National Movement, took place in Beirut during the reception given by the Lebanese political figure for the Romanian head of state's special envoy, Comrade Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state. On this occasion, the Romanian envoy presented Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's viewpoints and thoughts on the situation in the Middle East and particularly on the events in Lebanon following the Israeli military invasion of this country. The sides stressed the need to further increase the political and diplomatic efforts to bring about a disengagement in west Beirut and to attain a political solution capable of ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination and their own independent state and the territorial integrity and security of all states and peoples in the area.

The sides also discussed issues concerning relations between the RCP and PSP and expressed the common determination to continue to intensify the friendly ties between the two parties. PSP President Walid Jumblatt asked the envoy to convey to President Nicolae Ceausescu his high appreciation and gratitude for the Romanian president's permanent concern over the problems currently faced by the Lebanese people and for the efforts made to ensure a just and negotiated resolution of this problem, as well as the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust and esteem and warm friendship, characteristic of relations between the two parties and their leaders.

Talks With Al-Wazzan, Others

AU242008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut (AGERPRES) 24/7/1982 -- The special envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu continued the interviews in Beirut with Lebanese political personalities. Vasile Pungan was received by Shafiq al-Wazzan, chairman of the Lebanese Government. On the occasion, views were exchanged on the current situation in Lebanon and the ways of political settlement. Firmly condemning the Israeli military invasion in Lebanon, especially in the west zone of the country's capital, stress was laid on the need for the immediate cessation of all military actions, full observance of the ceasefire and the passage to military disengagement in Beirut, so that the independence of Lebanon, its territorial unity and integrity be observed.

The Lebanese head of government expressed high appreciation and profound gratitude for the permanent preoccupation of Romania's president with the future of the Lebanese nation and for the political-diplomatic actions taken for establishing the soonest a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the Middle East. Stress was also laid on the mutual wish to expand and consolidate the relations of collaboration between Romania and Lebanon.

The Romanian president's special envoy had interviews also with other Lebanese politicians, including Sulayman Franjiyah, former president of Lebanon, Sa'ib Salam former prime minister, Ina'm Ra'd, chairman of the Syrian National Social party of Lebanon, and Pierre al-Jummayil, chairman of the Al-Kata'Ib party and leader of the Lebanese (Christian) Front. He also had a meeting with Hani al-Hasan, special political adviser to the chairman of the PLO Executive committee, Yasir 'Arafat.

Questions of mutual interest of the bilateral relations were approached, as well as of the international situation, particularly as regards the Middle East and developments in Lebanon.

The interviews proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, marked by the mutual preoccupation for the defence of the destiny of peace, security and understanding internationally.

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU260853 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

On the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth day, we want to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf, friendly greetings and most cordial congratulations to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and to all Polish people.

Our communists and all Romanian people greatly appreciate the multifaceted development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. We want to express our conviction that by jointly acting in the spirit of the talks we conducted recently in Bucharest and in the spirit of understandings concluded on that occasion, Romanian-Polish cooperation will constantly develop in the interests of our peoples and the general cause of socialism, national independence, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

In appreciating the achievements attained by the friendly Polish people during the years of people's power in developing the economy, science and culture, we hope that you, dear comrades, and all communists and working people will rapidly overcome in close and complete unity the problems confronting your country and ensure the implementation of the Ninth PZPR Congress decisions, as well as Poland's firm progress on the road of socialism, the fulfillment of the Polish nation's supreme aspirations and the country's prosperity and mutlifaceted development.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

OPREA ATTENDS EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU231841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/7/1982 -- On the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Wafiz Husni, gave a reception on July 23. The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, ministers, representatives of public organizations, high-ranking officers, men of culture and art, journalists.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BOTSWANA -- By presidential decree, Comrade Petre Blajovici has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Botswana in lieu of Comrade Aurel Ardeleanu, who has been recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 82 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD231656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July (TANJUG) -- The growing external economic and other pressures on Yugoslavia, although not now [as received], seriously warn us that we must organize ourselves even better and that we must programme our work so as to successfully counter these negative tendencies. It must particularly be borne in mind that the international situation is very precarious and that various pressures are put on Yugoslavia, pressures particularly felt in the current economic situation.

League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Secretary Nikola Stojanovic said the above today at a session of the LCY Central Committee. The session of the highest organ of the Yugoslav party is devoted to the programme of work of the LCY Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidency on the implementation of the decisions and stands adopted by the recent 12th LCY Congress.

Stojanovic set out that the LCY Central Committee programme of work must encompass the questions, recently raised by the congress of Yugoslav communists, whose solution will guarantee the realization of the strategic commitments in terms of self-management, the economic stabilization, the strengthening of the material forces of society, the brotherhood, unity and socialist self-management fellowship of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, the independence and non-aligned policy of Yugoslavia.

Stojanoic said that priority must be given to certain ideological-political questions of the economic stabilization. "The public expects this of us and this is good. What this in fact means is not only the passing of programmes but also the change of existing state of affairs without any delay", Stojanovic said.

Stojanovic said that it is also necessary for the Central Committee members, together with the competente factors in all structures, from the republics and provinces to [word indistinct] and the associated labour, to analyze and define the existing situation. This would provide an objective assessment also of the problems in the functioning of the single Yugoslav market, he noted.

Stojanovic said that the Central Committee should at one of its coming sessions discuss the implementation of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation in the sense of the elaboration of the responsibility of the republics and the provinces for the implementation of what has been set as common policy. Stojanovic recalled that the LCY Central Committee a year ago adopted a platform on the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo. "It is our task now to establish how the platform is implemented and what needs further to be done", Stojanovic said. In this context, he referred also to the question of relations between the Ygusolav nations and nationalities and to Yugoslavia's cooperation with neighbouring countries, which, he noted, needs also to be discussed.

FEDERAL PRESIDENCY MEETS, DISCUSSES NONALIGNMENT

LD241448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 24 Jul 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG) -- A successful outcome of the seventh non-aligned summit would be of outstanding importance in view of the current aggravated world situation and tensions in international relations, the Presidency of Yugoslavia assessed at a session held here yesterday evening, Friday.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia underlined the necessity of further broad actions on the part of the movement of the non-aligned countries. In this context, it discussed also the directions of Yugoslavia's own activity.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia yesterday evening assessed that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war leads to an even graver straining of the situation in the region with unforeseeable consequences for peace and security in the world and also for the activity and action capacity of the movement of the non-aligned.

Examining the results of the special ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau in Nicosia, the Presidency of Yugoslavia assessed that the meeting has reaffirmed the stands of the non-aligned on the Palestinian question. It set out that the Palestinian question is of fundamental importance for the termination of the Middle-East crisis. The Presidency of Yugoslavia underlined the necessity of a lasting, comprehensive and equitable solution to the Palestinian question. The Presidency of Yugoslavia noted that the Nicosia meeting has reflected the determination of the movement of the non-aligned actively to oppose the further aggravation of the crisis in the region. The movement of the non-aligned is with concrete actions to contribute to putting an end to the Israeli aggression and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and Lebanon, it was set out.

At its session yesterday evening, the Presidency of Yugoslavia assessed as positive the activity of the Yugoslav delegation to the special non-aligned Coordination Bureau meeting. It also set the directions of Yugoslavia's action for a solution to the situation in Lebanon and the extension of support and assistance to the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, and the people of Lebanon.

MOJSOV HOSTS 'THIRD-WORLD' CENTER'S ECHEVERRIA

LD232040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today, Friday, met with former Mexican president and current president of the Center for "Third-World" Economic and Social Research, Luis Echeverria.

Mojsov and Echeverria underlined the need for further efforts to step up the establishment of the new international economic order and, in this context, urgently to inaugurate the global negotiations and to intensify mutual economic cooperation between the developing countries. Mojsov and Echeverria, who is on shorter [as received] working visit to Yugoslavia, also noted the need for cooperation between the consortium of Yugoslav scientific institutions engaged on the Yugoslav project of the new international economic order and the Center for "Third-World" Economic and Social Research.

WHEAT HARVEST GOOD, SELF-SUFFICIENCY POSSIBLE

AU252100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 July 82

[Milutin Tijanic report]

[Summary] The wheat harvest has been completed in Yugoslavia's main grain regions. "A total of 5.1 million tons of wheat will be harvested on the just over 1.56 million hectares which were sown last fall."

Yugoslavia's total wheat requirements are about 3.3. million tons. This year's yield of about 5.1 million tons could meet market requirements, leaving about 2 million tons for domestic use in peasant households. However, it is not yet certain that no wheat will have to be imported. It all depends on the success of wheat purchases.

To date, only 2 million tons of wheat have been purchased from the social and private sectors. The social sector estates have sold all their wheat to milling organizations, and only the private farmers still have wheat to sell in the coming months. "If efforts to purchase wheat from farmers fail, we will be short 700,000 to 1 million tons of wheat, which means that we will be forced to import it this year again." To import this quantity of wheat, $100 million will be necessary. An increase in domestic wheat purchases will contribute to economic stabilization.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT TRIAL OPERATIONS CONTINUE

LD242034 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The information service of the Krsko nuclear powerplant has informed us that our first nuclear powerplant was again linked with the power grid at about 1345 and that, as planned, it should reach a capacity of approximately 400 million watts of electricity by 2200. This means that following the repair of the newly-installed regulating valve in the modified circle by which water feeding one of the two (?steam) generators is supplied, the Krsko powerplant again will operate at a little over 60 percent of its nominal capacity. Tests in line with the planned trial operation program continue normally.

NIN ON ARREST OF SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS 9 JULY

LD231642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 23 (TANJUG) -- Ten days after a large meeting held in Belgrade's main square in protest against the genocide over the Palestinians, the arrest of six young men and women [who] used the occasion to manifest their solidarity with the Polish trade union Solidarity is still causing a controversey, the Belgrade weekly NIN writes today, Friday.

The city magistrate sentenced the six to prison terms ranging from twenty to fifty days for displaying banners bearing the word "Solidarity" [Solidarnosc] during the meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples against the Israeli aggressor.

In an attempt to clarify the matter to the public, NIN interviewed President of the City Magistrates' Council Bora Pantic, as well as the organisers of the meeting, head of the Belgrade Students' Cultural Centre Ljubomir Kljakic and Manager of the Belgrade Youth Hostel Bratislav Grubaric.

Justice Pantic expressly stated that the chief offence committed by the six had been placing the Solidarity emblem on the Polish state flag. "This is an insult to a friendly state and constitutes a criminal offence, not a case to be dealt with by a magistrate", said Pantic and announced the "opening of an extended trial".

Speaking critically against a "vogue whereby everybody passes judgement on court verdicts", the Justice Pantic said that everybody wanted to interfere in the courts' work "both writers and the man in the street."

Kljajic for his part expressed "utter astonishment at the arrest of the six young people for carrying banners bearing the name of the self-management trade union Solidarity". He said that the affair had cast a shadow upon the magnificent action of support for the Palestinians. "The world press now writes only about the incident, not about the cause to which the meeting was devoted", he said and called for the "immediate release" of the six and for "establishing who is guilty of the error".

Kljajic and Grubaric have sent a letter to republican and city socio-political organisations stressing that the "event may be exploited towards manipulating the international public opinion with regard to Yugoslavia's real stands on the events in Poland.

They noted that a large meeting had been held in Ljublajana in February this year with the purpose of expressing Solidarity with the Polish workers and the trade union Solidarity.

Amid the confrontation of views, however, both the organisers of the meeting and those supporting the law enforcement and judicial organs agree in the assessment that the action undertaken by the six and some others are nevertheless an attempt to alter the character of the rally at a time when the Palestinian people is literally exposed to the danger of being exterminated.

One awkward moment occurred when a youth burned a straw effigy with the word "Juden" written on its back. Such a confusion of the notions of anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism could have insulted and underrated the socialist, patriotic and national feelings of citizens, the weekly writes; all the more as only a few metres from the burning effigy about ten young Jews from Belgrade stood in a queue to donate their blood for the Palestinian fighters.

ASSEMBLY HEARS REPORT ON CRIME INCREASE IN 1981

AU230958 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 82 p 4

[Eleonora Vecovska and Djoko Kesic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jul -- The session of the Federal Chamber (Anton Vratusa in the chair) continued in the SFRY Assembly today.

The chamber then opened the debate on the work of the federal juridical organs -- the federal public prosecutor and the federal public attorney -- last year. Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, and Drago Dragojevic, federal public attorney, first submitted their opening speeches. The former spoke about the crime situation (economic and political) and the measures taken to combat and punish them, and the latter about the implementation of and the respect for the principle of law in our society.

Crime on the Increase

It was stressed in these speeches that there was an increase in the number of people accused of criminal acts with a political connotation, and of criminal acts against self-management, social property, the economy, private property, against the performance of official duties and against life and limb, while there was a decrease of the number of people accused of criminal acts against the dignity of person, against morals and against general security of persons and property....

The number of reported criminal acts in 1981 increased 15 percent as compared with 1980, and the number of those accused also increased (about 5 percent), Milos Bakic stated. He added that the volume of political offenses in our country has been falling constantly since 1973, but there was a rapid increase in the number of accused last year by about 7.5 percent in comparison with 1980. This increase in political delinquency was an exclusive consequence of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, because if political offenses connected with the counterrevolution in Kosovo were eliminated, political crimes in our country last year would be reduced by more than one half in comparison with 1980.

Last year, a total of 549 persons were accused of criminal acts of a political nature. The counterrevolution in Kosovo essentially affected the structure of political crimes. While in 1980 and in the preceding years, a very small number of persons were accused of the gravest acts of political crimes, last year almost one half of the total accused were charged with the gravest acts of political crimes, which shows the tremendous increase in the socially most dangerous acts of political crimes directed against our socialist, self-managing social system, Bakic said.

More Energetic Measures

At the same time, criminal acts of an economic nature also increased -- against the economy, social property and the performance of official duties -- which is evident in the number of persons reported, investigations begun and indictments issued. Bearing in mind the social danger of these criminal acts, which result in undermining the economic foundations of our society, as well as bearing in mind that these criminal acts are constantly on the increase, the economic crime situation causes much concern and demands more energetic measures not only by juridical organs but also by the sociopolitical factors.

The fact alone that every third person accused last year was charged with some economic criminal act sufficiently indicates the extent assumed by these types of crimes. A particularly large number of people were accused of theft, especially grand larceny of social property and writing bad checks.

Data show that the respect for the law in business activities is constantly deteriorating and that all the measures taken so far have been neither sufficient nor efficient, Bakic said. He added that there are a number of reasons for this situation, ranging from the economic difficulties besetting associated labor organizations, which try to find a way out of these difficulities through violating regulations, up to the obviously inefficient penal policy for economic offenses.

Although the public prosecutors last year, according to the federal public prosecutor, were more energetic in prosecuting the perpetrators of criminal acts and economic offenses which directly or indurectly endanger the policy of economic stabilization, the data presented on the situation regarding the respect for the law in the economy shows that we cannot be satisfied with the results. It is certain that, without the help and activities of all members of society, the prosecution organs alone cannot successfully combat violations of the law in society.

APPEAL DENIED, POET JAILED FOR RIDICULING TITO

LD241820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG) -- The Federal Court of Yugoslavia has turned down the request by the defense counsel of the poet Gojko Djogo for reviewing the validity of a district court decision sentencing him to two years imprisonment. The sentence was subsequently commuted to one year.

As reported, Djogo, who lives in Belgrade, was convicted by the Belgrade district court last September on a charge of hostile propaganda through six of the poems in his book named WOOLLY TIMES. In February 1982, the supreme court of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia reclassified the charge to one of offence against the reputation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and commuted the sentence to one year's imprisonment.

The request of the defense that Gojko Djogo be relieved of serving the sentence was turned down. This closes the case from the legal aspect, as pardon is within jurisdication of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

What is it all about? Only after Djogo had been convicted by the court, the Serbian Writers Association, i.e., his fellow poets, gave him a more open support. They also established a committee for the protection of artistic freedoms. They consider it (?superfluous) for the court to appear as an arbiter pronouncing judgement on art, as it would transcend the frameworks and competences of the court. The same circles, or at least a section of them, are of the opinion that the artistic aspect of Djogo's book should be perceived, and that the possible allusions to President Tito do not have the same weight post mortem as when he was alive.

Moreover, the chairman of the Serbian Writers' Association was quoted by the weekly NOVOSTI 8 as stating that his view that the artistic value of works of art should not be estimated by the court had met with "wholehearted support" among some holders of highest offices in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The judges of the federal court were of a different opinion. To expose to ridicule President Tito, who personifies new Yugoslavia, is a criminal offence against the reputation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Accordingly, the court took a clear stand: A slanderous political publication and a work of art are not one and the same thing.

KOSOVO: UROSEVAC IRREDENTIST GROUP SENTENCED

LD232348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The bench of five of the Pristina district court, presided over by Aziz Redza, today passed sentences on members of the illegal enemy organization, the "Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia." For the criminal act of associating for the purpose of hostile activity, Rafiz Haliti was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, Kadrije Gasi, Nazmi Sahini and Saip Veselji to 4 years imprisonment, Ruzdi Sahini to 2 and 1/2 years, Ali Biba and Imer Sahini to 2 years, and Resat Gasi to 18 months.

For not reporting the preparation of a criminal act Raif Sahini was sentenced for [illegible]hs imprisonment. In the case of the 10th defendant, female minor LJ. A., Public Pros[illegible]r Miftar Jasici changed the indictment regarding her ciminal act and instead of char[illegible]g her with association for the purpose of hostile activity indicted her for hostile propaganda. The court decided to pass on her the sentence of 1 year imprisonment. It should be mentioned that LJ. A. is now of age and is 19 years old but because she was 18 years old when she committed the criminal offense, she was sentenced as if she was a minor.

During the investigation which went on for several months and during the 2-day court hearing it was established that all the defendants committed the hostile actions with which they were charged and that since May 1980 they operated as an illegal enemy organization entitled the "Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Admittedly, the bench did not have a difficult job to establish what the defendants had been doing because they virtually all repented of their activities and did not try to conceal what they had been doing.

As a matter of fact, Judge Aziz Redza had enough evidence confiscated from the defendants with the result that it was very easy to reconstruct the activity of this enemy group even without their admission. Their statements merely completed the picture of what they had been doing and the impressions of the enemy organization operating from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. At the hearing today the judge read out several propaganda materials of enemy content, prominent among them being "The Decree of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of the Albanians in Yugoslavia," "Theory and Practice of the Revolution," "The Revolution," "The Voice of the Homeland," and the statute and the program of this party adopted in 1980.

Moreover, the "Platform" of this party clearly stressed that the party is fighting to help Kosovo acquire the status of a republic within the framework of Yugoslavia to be joined also by areas where Albanians live. In fact, the activity and the objective of this organization tallies with the platform and objectives of other enemy organizations. It should be recalled that in the wake of the demonstrations last year the counterrevolutionary organizations began to operate from the platform of the struggle for "the creation of an Albanian republic within the SFRY."

Of course, this slogan was launched tactically and deliberately in order to "win over the masses" to the actions and counterrevolutionary dirty work by these enemy organizations. It transpires therefore that the ultimate aim is in the first stage to create a "republic" and later, "in the second stage" to create the conditions to have Kosovo annexed to Albania.

The hearing today of the defendants can be said to have taken place in an atmosphere of "repentance" in the real sense of the word. All who appeared before the court bench, with the exception of Ruzdi Sahini, said that they repented of what they had done and that they understood that they were doing wrong.

Even Nazmi Sahini, who yesterday said that he thought that everything he had been doing was right, today changed his tune. Saying that he had been too young to understand the consequences of his activity. The exception today was Ruzdi Sahini who thanked his defense counsel, remarking that he did not have to try in view of the fact that he was not at all sorry for what he had done.

It should be said also that until today this trial too had the best prospects for unfolding in accordance with an established scenario. What happened was that the investigating organs confiscated two letters while the defendants were held in custody which Saip Vaselji wrote to Rafiz Haliti. They said that the best thing to do was not to admit anything in court and that they should act in accordance with that. "If we deny everything we shall soon be free and embrace each other as brothers do," wrote Veselji.

A few days after the first letter Saip Vesulji wrote another one to his "comrade-in-arms" in which he repeated his instructions for the conduct before the court and wondered why he did not receive an answer to his first letter.

However, the defendants desisted from this concept of defense and in so doing made the work of the judges easier and in a sense reduced their sentences. Why they did so can perhaps be hinted at from the statements given today by five members of this enemy group. Saip Veselji, Rafiz Haliti, Ali Biba, Resat Gasi and Ruzdi Sahini said that at the first meeting held on 30 September last year Kadrije Gasi had informed them that soon "somebody from the center" should be coming to give them specific tasks. During the second meeting Kadrije Gasi informed the members of this illegal party that "a delegate from the leadership" was not likely to come because "he had lost his confidence in us."

This only went to confirm the impression gained yesterday that the group sentenced today is only a small part of a larger and well-organized organization entitled the "Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of the Albanians in Yugoslavia." In view of the fact that the oldest member of this Urosevac branch is not over 25 years old it is clear that what is involved here is ideological indoctrination of this group of young people which, imbued with the ideas from numerous pamphlets of enemy content, blindly began to carry out someone's orders and in so doing became a link in the chain which the enemy had been extending over a number of years.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITIKA DIRECTOR -- The Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, at its session in Belgrade on 16 July, appointed Dragan Markovic director of the POLITIKA newspaper organization. It consented that he should remain acting chief and responsible editor of POLITIKA while consultations are held about finding a candidate for this post. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 82 AU]